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The Gift of Friends

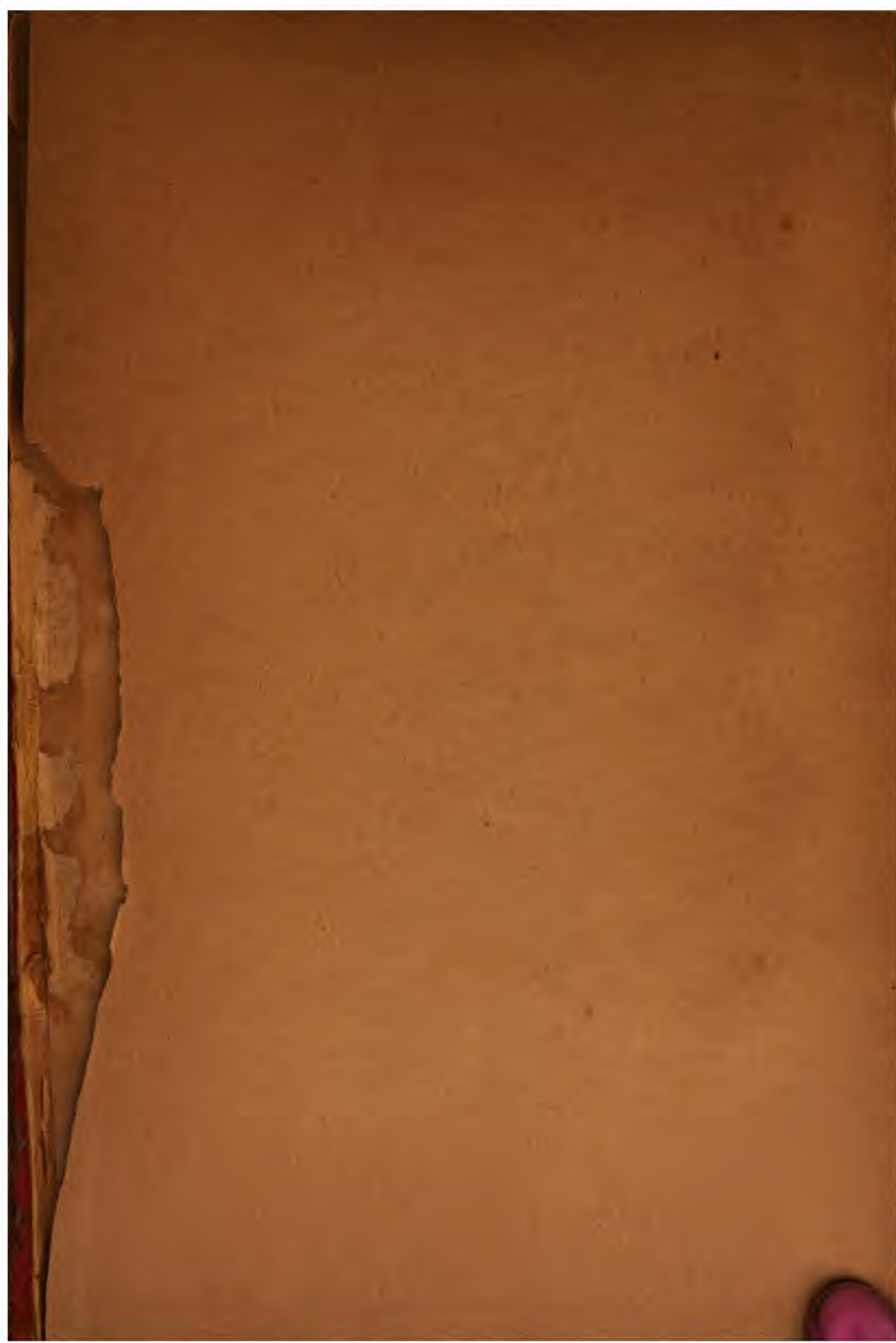
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# The War as Seen Thru German Eyes

A PERSPECTIVE

By

Dr. F. SCHURMANN

Author of

"It's a Long and Rocky Road to Berlin"

"Preparedness," etc.





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# The War as Seen Thru German Eyes

## A PERSPECTIVE

Followed by an Addendum which points out  
the Moral contained in this review



*Prof. Hugo Wierzbicki.  
With my compliments  
J. S.*

By

**Dr. F. SCHURMANN**

Author of

"It's a Long and Rocky Road to Berlin"

"Preparedness," etc.

## ILLUSTRATED



1916

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*I dedicate "The German Perspective" of the  
great war to all who love the truth  
and desire to know the truth,  
so that their minds may  
be made lucid by  
the truth.*

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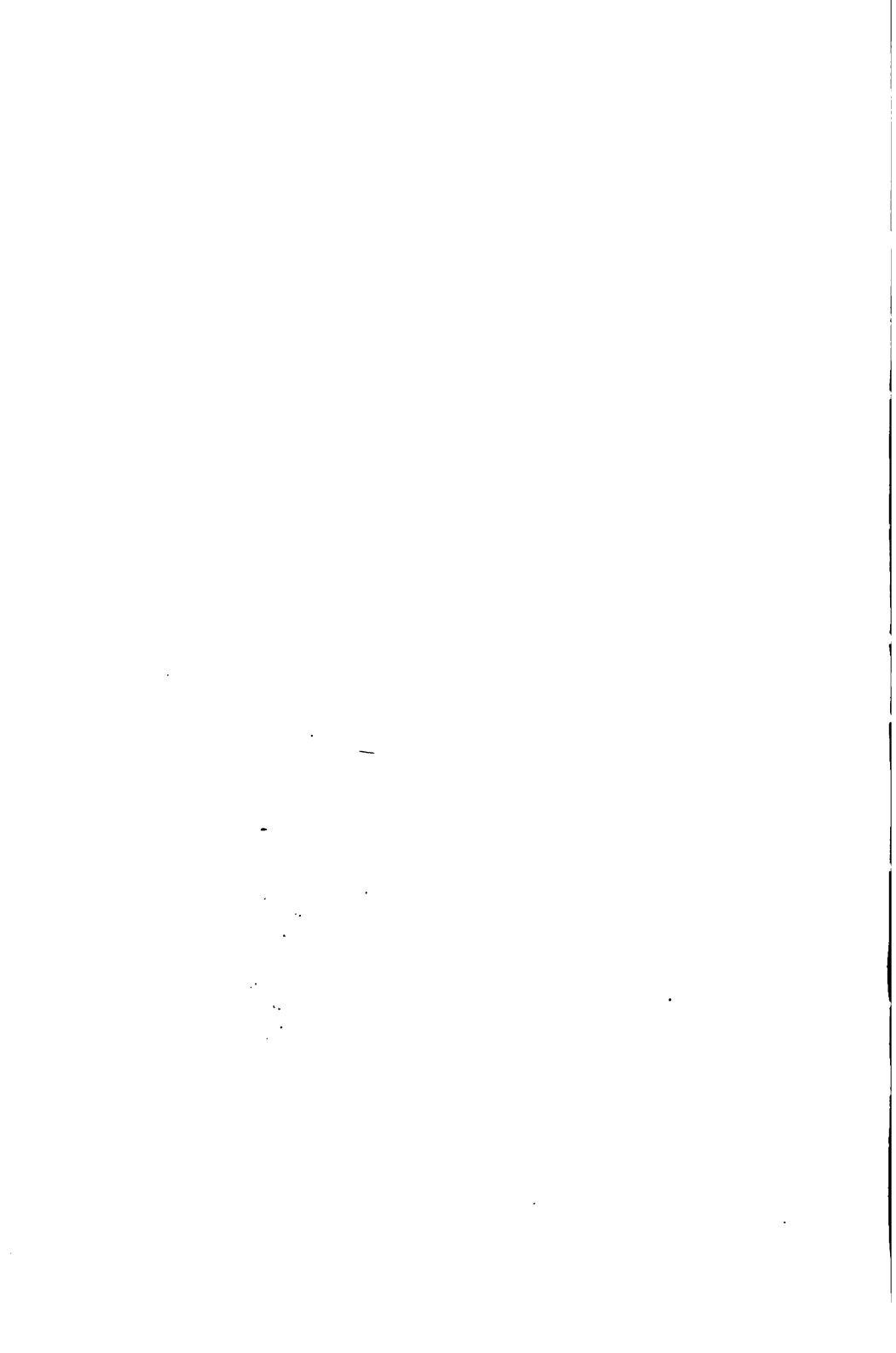
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Honolulu, the Paradise of the Pacific.



## FOREWORD.

---

A number of my friends requested me to give a talk on the war as viewed through German eyes, as an answer to the lectures recently delivered by the Rev. McCord, the evangelist, at the Opera House, and by Prof. M. M. Scott at the Y. M. C. A. I submitted my manuscript to a few, whose opinion I greatly value, and all advised me not to voice my views in the sacred precincts of the Y. M. C. A., as planned by myself, but to publish them in book form. The object of my friends was two-fold. First, they wished to save me from the humiliation of a possible refusal by the directors of the Y. M. C. A., should they become aware of the gist of my topic; second, they seemed to think that the publication, in book form, of the salient points elucidated in my theme would be more far-reaching than a lecture heard only by a few.

Knowing that the plain facts herein set forth will open the eyes of many who have been deluded by the press, the author is convinced that much good will result from this book. It gives the thinking public an opportunity to form a sane judgment regarding the "RIGHT" and the "WRONG" of the warring nations and regarding the UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE of the United States of America toward the Teutons and hyphenated German-American citizens.

## FOREWORD TO SECOND EDITION.

After a brief space of but two months from the compilation of this little volume, a call for a second edition comes from an appreciative public, and I most gladly respond. This new edition is revised and somewhat enlarged, but remains what I meant it to be, "a brief and sincere expression of my feelings and opinions, together with indisputable 'facts' regarding the great international struggle now going on in Europe."

Thanking the American public for its fairness of mind shown by the kind reception accorded "The War as Seen Through German Eyes," it gives me great pleasure to incorporate the following extracts from the many press notices and from the several hundred letters, which I had the pleasure to receive, since the very first day of its appearance.—F. H. S.

HONOLULU, August 10, 1916.

## EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS AND LETTERS

This war is a world matter, not an European affair, and likely to affect the United States as seriously as any nation, if not more. I have been alive to this fact from the beginning of the war—in fact, I apprehended trouble as early as the spring of 1910 and went around the world, seeking where it might break out.

If you had curbed yourself in a few places, your book would have been a strong presentation of the German side.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

LUCIUS E. PINKHAM,

*Governor of Hawaii.*

The speediness with which "The German Perspective" was put through the press amazed me. The book will no doubt be read by many who heretofore have not looked at the war through German eyes. Let us hope that it will help to overcome unreasoning prejudice and bring about greater charity of thought.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the success of the first edition of your work. I trust that the second edition and all later ones will meet with similar success.

FLORA N. ALBRIGHT.



From the "SERVICE," Army and Navy  
Journal of Hawaii.

Dr. F. Schurmann has just issued a second and revised edition of his book on the war as seen through German eyes, bringing comment up to date. Whatever may be the reader's national obligations, convictions or affections, he cannot fail to admire Dr. Schurmann's presentation of his subject, and will not fail to find in the interesting, well-written pages much that will instruct, enlighten and explain. Whether we be neutral or allied to one of the warring nations, we will profit by a perusal of Dr. Schurmann's work.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

From the "Freeman's Journal."

Instead of telling you and our readers what we thought of your book, we are giving it to them to pass their own judgment upon. We know it will be a favorable one.

Success and good wishes for the work you are engaged in.

From the "Gaelic American."

Dr. F. Schurmann published in Honolulu, Hawaii, "The War As Seen Through German Eyes." It is a defense of the hyphenated American as against the Tory-British hybrid, and an appeal to fair-minded Americans of all origins to render justice by adhering to true neutrality, instead of allowing the most flagrant

violations of it by those at Washington responsible for the conduct of the administration of the country.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1916.

Dear Doctor Schurmann:

I have read your "Resume" entitled "The War As Seen Through German Eyes," and I must say that you have dealt with the subject in a way that must open some eyes that are not German. You have placed the whole matter on a basis that must call for a clear verdict from every side, as to the course the German Empire has taken from the start.

The way you have placed the shortcomings of other nations before the world cannot give offense, and should have a tendency to bring about a reformation along certain lines.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Yours truly,

DAVE WALLACE.

Salinas City, July 10, 1916.

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 12, 1916.

We must face squarely the problem before us: the horrible war, its real cause and the prevention of similar happenings. In order to do this, every viewpoint should be studied. I have read lots of literature viewing the war through British eyes—now comes your book, seeing the war through German eyes. In a community whose sympathies are mainly with the Allies,

such a work is very much needed. Your essay will be thoughtfully read by everyone who wishes to hear both sides in order to judge fairly.

MARTHA B. HITCHCOCK.

I expect, with the utmost confidence, that your book will aid, in these sad times, to place German affairs in the proper light. That those lines were written in Hawaii, so far removed from the seat of war, symbolizes the true German spirit which lives in German-Americans.

CAPT. C. GRASSHOF, *S.M.S.* "Geier."

Your book deserves more than a passing notice and should be circulated by the millions. It justifies your claim laid down in the "Dedication" and will convey the "Truth" to all who are not totally bereft of fair-mindedness and justice. Side by side with the best works of contemporary writings, it will remain a standard essay on the topic of our gruesome but inspiring times.

PROF. P. C. N. DWYER.

An instructive and well-written volume, which should find its way into every American household. I consider the arrival of this excellent book most timely. It is forceful and convincing—in fact, the most lucid work I have read on this subject since the great war

began. After reading it my confidence in your great Fatherland, which at times was somewhat shaken (perusing the altogether too numerous anti-Hun propaganda), has now been fully restored. I thank you heartily, that you have permitted me to read the manuscript of your second, enlarged edition. I cannot find anything to criticize in it and deem it simply splendid.

The well-merited eulogy, applied to the men of the "Geier" (page 68), I consider a special happy inspiration. Success to you and your good work.

"SHAUN O'NIELL."

N.B.—I am forced to adopt a "nom de plume," realizing that otherwise the position I hold would be at stake. \* \* \* This in the *land of the free*.

To be just; to show a willingness to understand the motives of the German people in their present struggle; to read without bitterness their criticisms of the Allies — these desires I have harbored ever since the beginning of the great conflict.

Now, commencing with paragraph 3 of page 23 (first edition of your comprehensive essay), I am enabled to see the condensed virtues of your Fatherland enumerated, and understand a little of the indomitable spirit that pervades the German race. Everyone should read those paragraphs. In them may be found the ele-

ments that go to make the wonderful "Kultur" of the Germans.

Not until I shed a tear at Schumann-Heink's last concert in San Francisco, did I realize that one could love the spirit of each nation in turn, while nevertheless embracing the cause of the Allied powers.

I thank you for your book.

MABEL PUTNAM CHILSON.

"The War As Seen Through German Eyes" has been the means of dispersing a mist which has been gathering before my eyes ever since the great war commenced two years ago. A Frenchman by birth, though having lived many years in Canada and in the United States, I could nevertheless give no credence to the many reports of German atrocities alleged to have been committed by them. I lived in Berlin, Germany, for about a year, have frequently associated with Germans, have been their guest, ate their meals, drank their beer, played with their kiddies, flirted with their charming girls; know their sterling qualities, their orderly peaceful homelife, and can fully understand the perfect discipline in their army.

Reading, day in, day out, the nonsensical and rascally newspaper accounts of German doings and of German reverses, my mind became gradually clouded by these constantly repeated suggestions, until I finally began to think that after all, there must be fire where there is so much smoke. But your timely book has dis-



pelled the haze and I can laugh at the almost childish (were they not vile) attempts of the pro-British American press to fool the people of the United States. I am studying now daily the maps of the various war fronts, where the so-called "Great Drives" are being made—and am wondering, how on earth, I was so beguiled by the stupid but flaring headlines.

My greatest sorrow is, of course, that my Motherland "La Belle France" has allowed herself to become a catspaw for unscrupulous and greedy England.

I thank you for your "Eye Opener" and believe firmly that all readers of your most excellent work will be blessed with the same realization of the "Truth," if they are not totally hypnotized, and thereby devoid of their power of reasoning.

OSCAR BERNARD.

Interesting and instructive from cover to cover, it is one of the books which you cannot put down until you have read every page of it.

As a Russian I will tell you something about the land of my fathers. I and my brothers in exile know that never before has misery and bloodshed been so widespread in Russia as it is now. Never before has the malignant autocracy ruled with such a bloody hand as it does now. Never before has liberty been so completely and hopelessly crushed. Never before has the bloody Czar and his minions been so ruthless. And never before have the "black hun-

dreds" ravished, maimed and maltreated innocent men, women and children as they do now, without any fear of being called to account.

Before, there was a little hesitation in perpetrating acts that were too inhuman and revolting. There was a little fear of the public opinion of Europe. Now this fear is eliminated, because two of the most humane and most enlightened countries are Russia's Allies, and they do not dare to say a word in criticism of the "Bloody Moloch of the North."

Let the feeble-minded and the prostitutes of the press go into ecstasies over the "regeneration" wrought in Russia over the war, I, for one, and with me hundreds of thousands of educated and liberty-loving Russians, would prefer "German Civilization" to "Russian Barbarism." We know that by supporting Germany we strike for liberty and enlightenment, but supporting Russia we condone with tyranny and oppression.

I remain with you forever, for freedom on land and sea,

MICHAEL DIMITREVITCH BOROKOFFSKY.  
Los Angeles, Cal., July 15, 1916.

It shows very clearly three distinct aims: first, to promote a better feeling between Americans and Germans; second, to expose perfidious England; third, to eliminate President Wilson, because he refuses to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.

As a pro-German, anti-English and anti-

Wilson propaganda, it is without its rival. Should you later, after the peace treaties have been signed, add to your present volume a second part in the form of a correct and concise war chronicle, you will have created a "classic," which will not only be read by contemporary students of history, but also by those of future generations.

I hope that your valuable book will find its way into every library of our land.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1916.

TOM CLACEY.

EXPLANATION.—The Author has purposely selected from the hundreds of letters, received by him, a number of extracts which come from those whose sentiments are decidedly for the cause of the Allies.

## GERMANY, 1915

By Prof. W. P. TRENT, Columbia Univ.

Fronting the world, she stands erect  
In valor, strength, and self-respect.  
The threats and insults of her foes  
She answers grim, with scorn and blows.  
In peace, a wisely ordered State;  
In war, she shows herself as great;

Witness the drenching blood that stains  
Polonian, Gallic, Belgian plains,  
While Britain's coasts are specters stare  
That leap from sea, or drop from air.

The world ere now such marvel saw  
Never, and halts 'twixt rage and awe.  
Vain rage! This stark, consummate might  
Is girt with adamantine right —  
The right to live beneath the sun.  
The right to hold what has been won  
By toil and science, thrift and art,  
In camp and farm, in school and mart —  
A right which still without avail  
Revenge and cant and greed assail.  
Before such prowess rage must sink,  
And generous minds be bold to think.  
Hypocrisy hath here no place;  
Barbarian?— that imperial race?  
By Heaven, yon Germany, today  
Holding so splendidly at bay  
Those variegated tribes of men,  
Is not a thing to hunt and pen!

Enough of blind, hysteric fear,  
Enough of menace, vaunt, and sneer,  
Enough of ghastly tales untrue!  
Give the heroic State her due!  
Strength to her arm and to her brow  
All glory that the gods allow!

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

---

By Prof. W. P. Trent, Columbia University.

O land of many tongues, with past  
Chequered, and present overcast;  
Land of the Danube rolling strong  
Its wooded banks and cliffs along;  
Land of broad plains and mountains high,  
Of wheat and vines and friendly sky,  
Where peasants, gay with song and dance,  
Suggest a more exotic France;  
Land of great capitals renowned,  
Vienna, Buda, Prague, the crowned  
City upon the Moldau's stream —  
Ah, how I see, as in a dream,  
Your beauties and your subtle charms  
Threatened with dangers and alarms,  
With plague and famine and the dread  
Barbarian invader's tread!

Hast thou not since the long ago  
Suffered enough of toil and woe?  
Hast thou not guarded Europe well  
From the onsets of the Infidel;  
Clifflike amid the mad waves' toss,  
O Eastern Bulwark of the Cross?  
Hast thou not oft, tho scarce through lust  
Of conquest, staggered in the dust  
Of sore defeat, and in the gloom  
That wraps the Hapsburgs' line of doom?  
Couldst thou not turn another page  
Of history in this onward age,  
And, peaceful, give thy people's laws  
And progress, with the world's applause?  
Ah, no! before thy portals sate  
Incarnate Murder, Greed, and Hate.  
And, ere thou shouldst avert the blow,  
The crown of all thy hopes lay low!

Then in just anger, deep, not rash,  
Thou struck'st, and lo! the armed clash  
Of jealous nations answered. Now  
Thou battlest with undaunted brow  
And hand of steel, while at thy side  
Thy great Ally, in all the pride  
Of patriotic strength, doth stand,  
Faithful, impregnable, and grand!



# VENGEANCE!

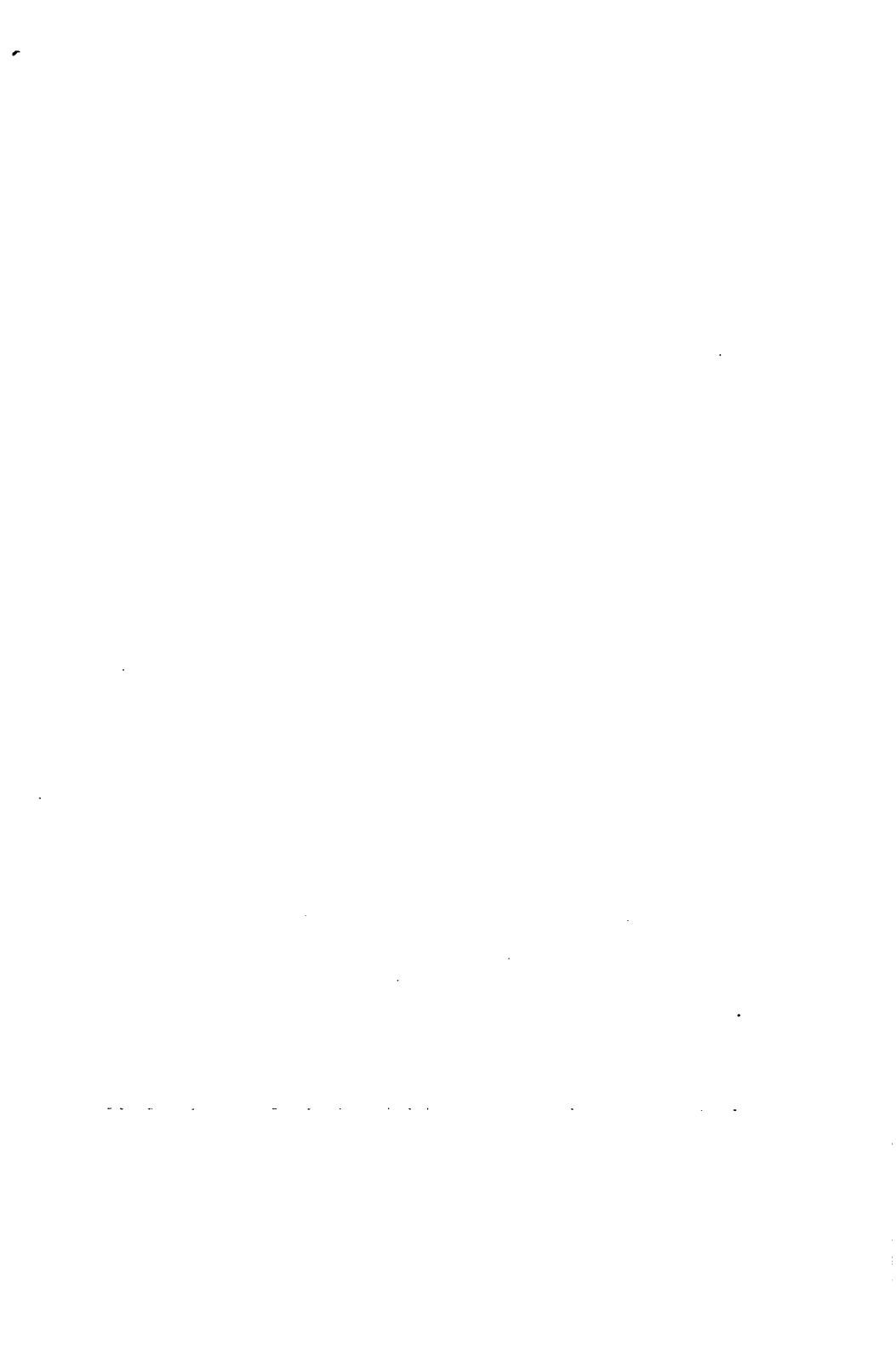
By Teresa Brayton.

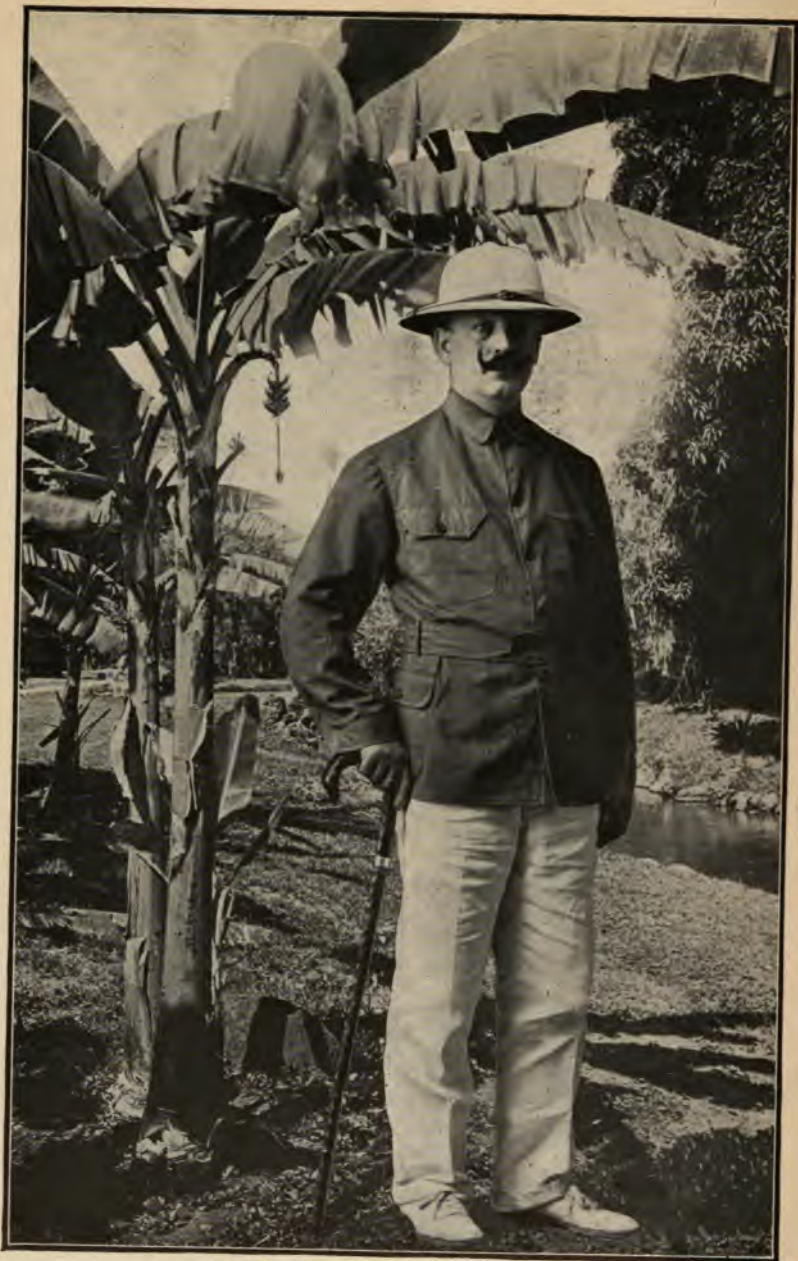
In Dublin town they murdered them,  
Like dogs they shot them down,  
God's curses on ye, England, now,  
God strike you, London town;  
And cursed be every Irishman,  
Alive and yet to live,  
Who'll dare forget the deaths they died,  
Who'll ever dare forgive.  
In Dublin town they murdered them,  
Who fought for you and me,  
These men who dared to back with deeds  
Their dreams of Liberty.  
Whose strong hands, clutching England's throat  
Till all her veins ran chill,  
Flung round the world a conquering note  
That time can never kill.

In Dublin town they murdered them,  
These men of Irish birth,  
Kindly and tender, brave and warm  
As their own Irish earth;  
Salt of the salt of Ireland's life,  
Bone of her bone were they,  
Like carrion flung in quiklime graves  
In Dublin town today.

Now "eye for eye and tooth for tooth,"  
Be this our battle cry  
Though ways run red with hot blood shed  
By men who dare to die.  
Vengeance that knows no rest or ruth,  
Vengeance no power can stay,  
This is their price of sacrifice  
And we are here to pay.  
From North to South, from East to West—  
Whenever England hurled  
Our seed of old, we swear today  
To crush her round the world.  
To stand as one, to plan as one  
As one to fight or fall  
Till they who died in Dublin town  
Are conquerors over all.

They murdered them in Dublin town,  
These men who dared be free  
And flung at Freedom's holy feet  
Their lives for you and me;  
Then up with this for battle cry—  
Thunder it up and down—  
"Revenge"! "Revenge"! "Revenge"! for them  
Who died in Dublin town.





*Dr. F. Schumann*

## PART I

### THE WAR AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

A perspective, with emphasis placed on the following salient points:

1. Causes of the war.
2. Germany and Prussianism.
3. England and English civilization.
4. Germany's aims in Asia Minor.
5. Violation of Belgium's neutrality.
6. Prowess of German arms.
7. President Wilson's malignant neutrality, and hypocrisy of the United States Government.
8. The descendants of the Tories.
9. The Press, including the two Honolulu dailies.
10. Submarine and aerial warfare.
  - (a) The guilty in the Lusitania disaster.
  - (b) Armed merchantmen and their guardian angels.
11. Munitions and blood-money.
12. The American clergy.
13. Prophecy.

### BEING A RESUME

*by Dr. F. Schurmann*

**W**E all have read time and time again about the causes of the war, the progress of the same, and about the aims of the belligerents; all these, however, from the standpoint of England and her Allies.

Many lectures have been delivered on these lines, and perhaps the majority of the people of the United States have attended some of them.

As an American citizen I appeal to your love for fair-play, and to your common sense, and I hereby ask your forgiveness should I, during my presentation, offend anyone unwittingly. I mean no offense, and will try my best to avoid giving it.

To start with, I have a confession to make: I am a hyphenated citizen, proud of the land where I first saw the light of life, but equally proud of the land of my adoption, that has given me all the good things which I have enjoyed for over twenty years.

So many harsh terms have been used of late in the United States press, when discussing German-Americans, especially in connection with the land of their birth, that I will ask you this: Is not one class of hyphenated citizens as good as another? If not, why not? If an English-American or Scotch-American or Irish-American evinces his love for the land of his forbears, and places it on par with the country of his adoption, why should a German-American be looked upon with suspicion if his eyes gleam and his heart beats with pride and emotion when he hears and reads of the almost superhuman efforts of Germany's heroic sons and daughters?

The man who does not bring to his new country love for his old country, the home of his fathers, brings little that is worth having.

The best that can be done is to talk some-

Hyphenated  
Citizens

what in this fashion: "You admire Lafayette, the Frenchman, who came and fought for this country. Suppose that he had stayed here, and that he, or his son, or his grandson, had seen France at war against four of the greatest European Powers. Do you think HE would have failed to sympathize with France, the land of his ancestry?"

Would you not have despised him if he HAD been lacking in such sympathy?

Let any American ask himself the question: "If I were living abroad, in another land, and heard that America were attacked simultaneously by several great Powers, would not my heart go out to America? And what would be my feeling toward those about me in my new country who might say, 'You have no right to be interested in America, since you are here; we happen to sympathize with her enemies, so you must do the same'?"

Many scathing articles have been published in our newspapers, denouncing German-American citizens and accusing them of plotting against the United States Government. In an address delivered by Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, May 28, of this year, he dramatically proclaimed that the hyphen is the "bar-sinister drawn across our national coat-of-arms." He, and the rest of the many erratic, and flamboyant sensationalists forget entirely that they also are, like all of us Americans, descendants from foreigners or hyphens. They are not honest enough to say that all, that the hyphenated citizens, who sympathize with Germany, have done is to demand from President

Roosevelt

Wilson and his secretaries and the officials under them, that they should strictly and impartially observe the terms of the neutrality proclamation issued by President Wilson himself.

Roosevelt has indeed fully succeeded in cutting short his own public career by his eccentric conduct and foolish pranks. His fiery speeches, no matter how exoteric, were never taken seriously by the people of the United States. In fact, many think of him as a person with an unbalanced mind, and can not therefore consider him a possible candidate for the Presidential chair. He will be quickly eliminated, if he seeks nomination. By the way, are you aware that President Wilson was the first to use the term "hyphenated" in a public utterance, in order to designate those who differed from him in their sympathies toward the belligerents?

While it is true that a few German-Americans have been carried away by their enthusiasm, and did overstep, in some cases, the strict lines of neutrality, which our President requested us to adopt, it is also true that just as many Anglo-Americans not only did the selfsame thing, but went much further and clamored for and passed resolutions, urging that this, our United States, should enter the war as an ally of England. I want to point out to you that the real and only dangerous hyphenated citizens are the British-American editors and writers of our American press. They are at it, day and night, to inveigle our people into war with Germany. They even attack with tooth and nail individuals and parties who, with their hearts overflowing with pity for suffering humanity, convene and labor on behalf of peace. Those human vipers, nurtured on the

Press  
Editors



Emperor William, "the Valiant," at the Verdun Front.





warm and trusting bosom of philanthropic "Columbia," are endeavoring in every town and hamlet of the United States—even in our "Paradise of the Pacific"—to sow the seeds of fraternal strife and discord.

Many writers of note claim that Russia's necessity for obtaining a warm-water outlet and her intrigues with the Balkan States are the causes of this war. In my humble opinion, which also voices the sentiment of at least ninety per cent of all Teutons, this is not the true cause of the war, although Russia sorely needs an ice-free port. Others say that if it had not been for France's desire for revenge, this war would not have happened—which is nonsense.

Cause of  
the War

Russia

France

As I do not again in this book mention France and her brave people, I will state, here and now, that the Germans have nothing but the greatest respect and deepest compassion for the heroic sons and fair daughters of that deluded nation.

Then we hear that Prussian militarism alone, and nothing else, is responsible. Just as if Russian militarism and French militarism or British navalism could not be equally instrumental in bringing about similar conditions! We read and hear about the Kaiser, that "wolf in sheep's clothing," who, after forty-four years of peaceful work, finally decided to run amuck and show his fangs. This looks to me as if plagiarists have made use of one of Grimm's well-known fairy tales, to wit: "Little Red Riding Hood." Perhaps we may reason that Germany forced the hands of her jealous neighbors because she needed for her

Militarism

Germany

congested shipping more seaports; or perhaps Germany felt tired of life and concluded to commit suicide. What rot!\*

What is it, then, that caused this terrible catastrophe? I will tell you, conveying to you at the same time the belief of all the Germans and Austrians, of many Americans, the greater portion of the Irish people, the vast majority of the Chinese, and even of quite a respectable number of Britishers: It was Britain's anxious policy to retain at any cost supremacy at sea and to destroy a great commercial rival. Nothing can explain the causes of the war better than a letter from an Englishman to a Chilean, a copy of which appeared in the German semi-official "Cologne Gazette" of July 11 of this year, and is reproduced in part below. The disgusted recipient of this awful letter turned it promptly over to the "Gazeta Militar" of Santiago de Chile for publication, and its horrible revelations made a deep and lasting impression on its many readers.

England to  
retain her  
supremacy  
at sea and  
to destroy  
commercial  
rival

Letter to  
Chile

"Germany had become a deadly poison for British trade. 'Made in Germany' was an intolerable nightmare. Wherever an Englishman wanted to conclude a deal, a German competitor came out victorious, and every manufactured article produced in England would run up against an equally good, or better article

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\* War cannot be declared by the Kaiser, but is determined by legislative authority, which is vested in the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat represents the individual states of the German Union (Empire) and is appointed for the session by the government of these states. The Reichstag represents the German citizens and is elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage.

manufactured in Germany. But not England alone suffered from the consequences of German industrial aggression; it had become a universal plague. France, Belgium and Russia also saw how their markets were being cut into; they were being flooded by German wares under such alarming circumstances that they were almost driven to desperation. And it is a fact *that it was in these countries, in Belgium particularly*, rather than in England, *that arose the idea of an alliance to curtail Germany's trade*. Before the attack on Liege the Germans did not know how well Belgium was prepared, *and today many still foolishly believe in her innocence*.

"From the above you can gauge what the future has in store for the Germans. I can assure you that no part of the program of this war was for England something unforeseen, and that, however the fortunes of war may turn out, the result of the war will bring to England profit, and business will bloom here as never before. All the Belgium factories have already disappeared; the industrial districts of France and Russia are laid waste by armies; Germany and Austria-Hungary will remain ruined; *consequently, only the English factories will remain to supply the world*. There are no grounds for getting excited over the ruin and the desolation that the war calls forth on the continent, for the greater they are, the

*greater and the more positive will be the advantages for England."*

Here at last is a voice which acknowledges the motives of the men who made the war, after all the official hypocrisy. Let us hope that the letter, by reason of its "brutal frankness," will become an important document of contemporary history.

Through her navalism Britain has assailed nation after nation that threatened her trade supremacy; and Germany, the latest menace, is now being similarly handled. Only refer to the histories of Spain, of the Netherlands, of Denmark, of France, and other countries she despoiled with the aid of misguided and hypnotized nations, who, of course, in every instance, pulled the hot chestnuts for her out of the fire. Again the rapacious British Lion feared that a great rival might outdo him in legitimate trade, and again cleverly rallied around him, by means of suggestion and alluring promises, a great array of subservient asses to help him in dismembering, or at least enchaining, the glorious German Eagle.

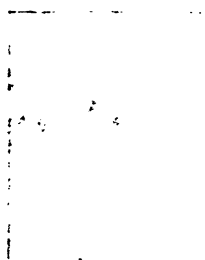
But even Britain's Allies are now beginning to see the light, and the awful truth dawns upon them slowly that they have been lured into this terrible game of destruction by the fear and greed of England.

I have had the honor to entertain at my home Professor P.; the leader of a Russian orchestra which is filling a lengthy contract at one of our leading hotels. Professor P. introduced me to the other four members of the aggregation.

Russian  
Musicians



Emperor Francis Joseph visiting a military hospital in Vienna.



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All five artists are graduates of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music, and were, prior to the outbreak of the war, directors of bands and orchestras. Two of them, some years ago, took advanced courses in Germany. They give unstinted praise to that wonderful country of music, art, and science. Three of the musicians were promptly conscripted when Russia mobilized, and two have seen actual warfare. Both were for months on the firing line, and, though severely wounded, bear no grudge and have nothing but words of praise for their German foemen. One of these artist soldiers was severely wounded in the head by a piece of shrapnel shortly after the capture of Lemberg by the Russians, and was hovering for months between life and death. Professor P. served under the Czar's banner near Warsaw, and fell a victim of gas asphyxiation, which threatened to end his earthly career. Both are totally incapacitated for further military duties, and therefore obtained their discharges from the army, together with their passports. The five gentlemen would consider it a deplorable setback to civilization should Germany be crushed.

The Japanese, world-famed for their clever Japan juggling tricks, have understood English politics all along. By their innate shrewdness, they have been able to turn the tables on Britain and the other Allies. The result is great profit for themselves and sorry discomfiture for the others.

The real spirit of Japan toward foreign countries is indicated by an article in a native paper, *Chugai Shimpo*, a translation of which



appeared in the *Manila Times* of August 31, 1915. This outspoken Japanese paper said:

"It would be lunacy to think that we should want to appear with troops in France. English friendship is to be of short duration. Having attained her purposes, she will quickly discard all who may have gone to her aid. We have the same rights as England. We regret that we were forced to the sad necessity of siding with her on account of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. It is beyond all doubt that a treaty with Germany would have been more advantageous and of a much wider scope in the future for Japan. Within a short time grave complications are going to present themselves. We will have to demonstrate that we are a power of the first order, one which is of the same height as England and America, and that in so far as power is concerned we need have no fear of these two peoples. We are, and will be for all time, the masters of the seas of Asia. Our strength will permit the realization of the desires so long cherished, of establishing ourselves on the western coasts of America. We are going to gather great quantities of artillery and ammunition. Today America is supplying the Allies with arms and ammunition against Germany; perhaps the day may come when Germany will supply us against the United States and Australia.

"That which we were forced to undertake against Germany will be forgotten, and it may be possible to so remedy it that Germany will be satisfied; but the moment to discuss this point has not yet come. Everything depends on

the triumph of the German armies. It is beyond doubt that Germany and Austria will be victorious, even though other enemies should attack them. We will appear on the day of judgment and prove to the world our full right to call ourselves a civilized nation, from whom the enemies of Germany may take lessons with respect to gentlemanliness and justice. We have no reason whatsoever to hate Germany; we appreciate her for her greatness and we have no interest in the defeat of that people of heroes, the wonder of the universe."

In the *London Nation* of February 20, 1916, George Bernard Shaw writes as follows: "Why did we attack Germany? Because we were afraid of her growing naval strength and believed that she would be irresistible if she conquered Russia and France, and thus left us without effective allies. Frightened animals are dangerous, and man is no exception."

George  
Bernard  
Shaw

Germany's legitimate expansion was not to be tolerated, and, for years, wherever Germany turned for an outlet, she was met by the British (and to some extent by the American) challenge, "Not there!" The present war is a conspiracy fomented by Great Britain to destroy German commerce and German industry. The British claim to own the seas, and desire at any cost to dominate the commercial intercourse of the world.

An event that may prove to be of more far-reaching influence in the world's history than any battle yet fought is the decision of the Allied Powers to combine against German and

Boycott  
Against  
Teutonic  
Powers

Austrian commerce. Eight nations were represented at the Paris Economic Conference—Britain, Russia, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia and Portugal, and they reached an agreement on June 17th, 1916, as to the policies they would recommend to their respective governments. These measures are of three kinds: first, those to apply during the war; second, those during the reconstruction period; and third, those to be permanent.

In the first case a complete boycott of the enemy countries during the war was decided upon. The transitory measures for the period of reconstruction after the war are aimed especially to prevent Germany from regaining her commercial ascendancy in any of the territory controlled by the Allies. As a permanent policy it was recommended that the Allies take vigorous measures to make themselves completely independent of enemy countries as regards raw material and necessary manufactured articles. The Allies are to improve their mutual means of transportation by land and sea, and of communication by mail and telegraph. A uniform system of patents and trademarks was also recommended.

United States  
Overawed by  
English Navy

Is it not a fact that the United States is this very day overawed by Britain's navy, and therefore at the mercy of England? Our nation wants to purchase interned ships, but Britain says, "You cannot do it." Our nation wants to carry on, peacefully, its commerce. Britain's warships, patrolling outside our harbors, deny us the right. The cotton planters of the South are practically destitute, although



**Crown Prince Frederick William**



Germany would, if permitted, enrich them by paying more than twenty cents a pound for cotton. The cotton mills of America are not working to capacity, and England will not permit wool from abroad to be sent to this country, thereby keeping our woolen mills idle, and our men and women out of employment. Our nation desires to carry passengers upon its ships to neutral ports, but Britain dictates who the passengers shall be. Our nation desires to send its ships upon the seas without hindrance or search, and Britain fires shots across their bows, hauls down their flags, and takes the vessels into her ports, rummages their cargoes, extracts therefrom whatever she likes, and leaves the remainder to proceed to its destination. Despite the fact that every right of ours upon the seas has been trampled under foot by Britain, the United States, or, rather, certain interests in the United States, are now slavishly furnishing Britain and her Allies with the sinews of war, until the United States has become the base of supplies of the Allies in their war again Germany and her Allies.

This war is being supported by sham arguments and hypocritical sentiment. Its pretended cause, "the neutrality of Belgium," is non-existent. Its real cause is Britain's wish to destroy the German navy. Remember, also, that Belgium was armed to the teeth, and Germany's safety as a nation was seriously menaced by Belgium's bogus neutrality. Belgium

In June, 1908, King Edward and the Czar met on shipboard near Reval, in the Gulf of

Edward VII,  
Fallieres  
and the  
Czar

Finland, and this visit was followed almost immediately by a rendezvous of the Czar and President Fallieres at the same place. Edward VII and his advisers were the first engineers of the brutal plan to dismember Germany. When Britain thus allied herself with Germany's neighbors, war became inevitable—the peace of Europe was broken by that act. Britain is a thoroughly commercial nation, with the ethics of an unscrupulous trader. Innately hypocritical, she cleverly concealed her real motives, and announced to the world that her only aim was to destroy Prussianism; and this has become the slogan of an unthinking multitude. The campaign of lying and hypocritical stage-play, that Britain has waged in this war, to convert the feeble-minded to her cause, will stand as a permanent disgrace to her and is a mark of British decadence.

Prussianism

It is not amiss right here for me to explain to you what Prussianism really is. Prussianism is efficiency and justice. It is honest, sincere, earnest, loyal, stern, organic. It is the highest and noblest condition that exists in the world today. True, Prussianism is oligarchic and aristocratic; but why should not the wise and able rule, rather than the foolish and inefficient? Is not the Money Power an oligarchy also? Does it not rule our democracies in spite of our suffrage? Prussianism is a Christian aristocracy—a Spartanism. Prussia inherited the Spartan spirit from the Order of the Teutonic Knights, and the Prussian princes became grand masters of the order. Thus Junkertum is the backbone of Deutschtum.

Prussianism has been a great blessing to the German nation by making it wonderfully efficient and united. The Germans are fighting valiantly to conserve their government and their brand of civilization. It would be well for us, if we would examine Anglo-Saxonism and Americanism. Perhaps we might see their close relation to Mammonism! What has become of the American spirit of fair-play? Has the Almighty Dollar broken the sword of Justice and bound the feet of Liberty with chains of gold?

Mammonism

We hear so much of German militarism that we need to remind ourselves that militarism is by no means peculiarly German. Neither in the size of its army nor in the presence of a war-like spirit does the German nation enjoy any pre-eminence over other European nations. Indeed, it would be more just to maintain that the opposite is the case.

Militarism

The German army does not compare in size with that of Russia, and, for forty-four years after the foundation of the Empire, this army has shown itself to be a very peaceful force.

France has an army approximately equal to that of Germany, although her population is less than two-thirds as great. Her geographical position is a more fortunate one, for she can be effectively attacked by land on one side only.

About British militarism we can only say that no nation is as militaristic as Britain is "navalistic." There is no nation on earth that deliberately holds before itself the ideal of a



navy or an army larger than the navies or armies of any two other Powers.

#### German Army

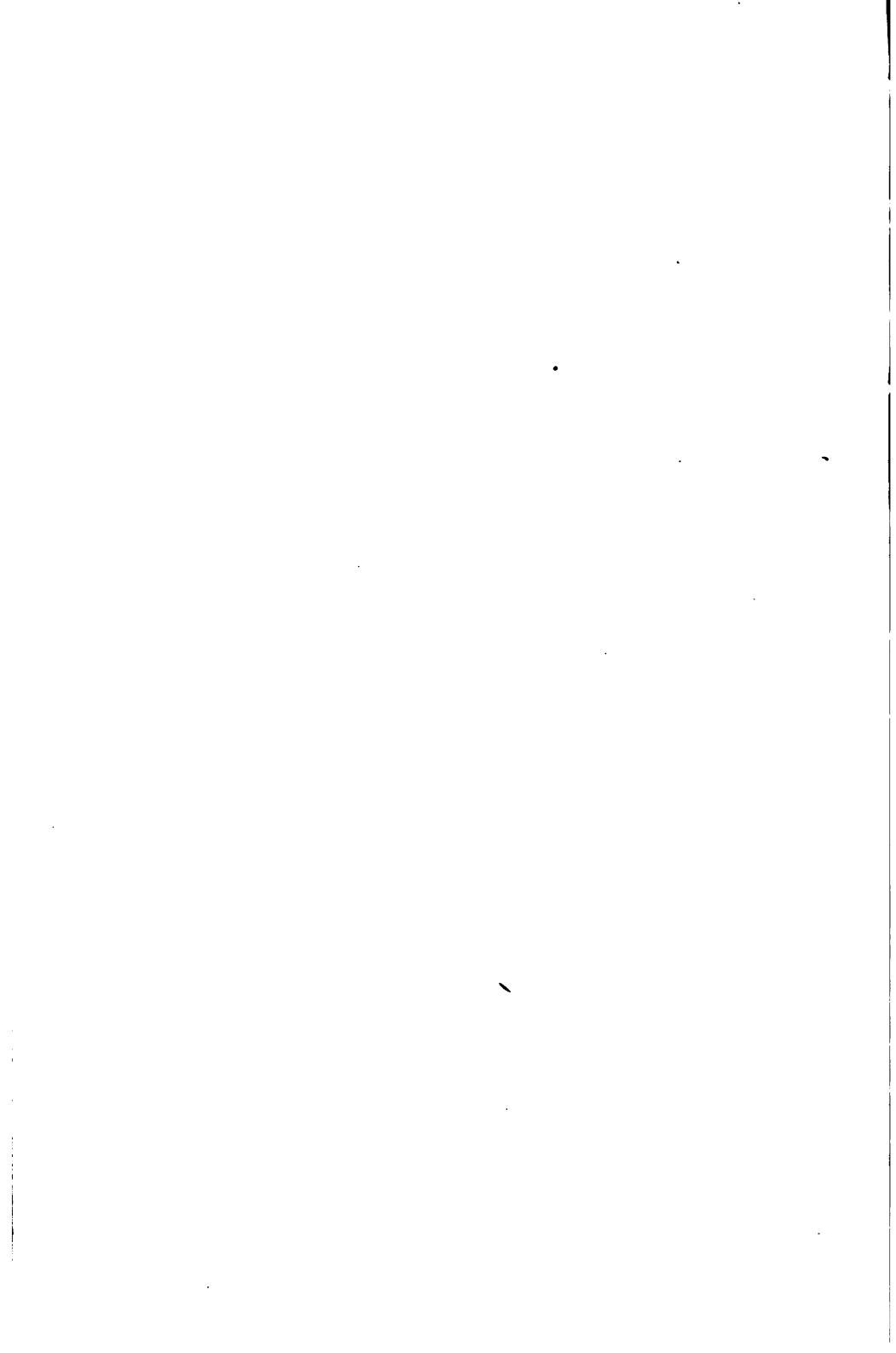
The principal reason for calling militarism German is the admirable organization and great efficiency of the German army. The size of the force has little to do with it. As mentioned before, the Russian army is vastly larger, but it is, like most things in Russia, sadly inefficient, so we hear little of Russian militarism, and nobody expresses a wish to have it wiped out.

But if German efficiency in military matters makes militarism German, it ought to make all sorts of other things German too, for the same efficiency shows itself everywhere in Germany.

The soldiers we see in Germany are not soldiers by profession, they are citizen guards, who, after two years' daily drill, go back to their homes and take up the peaceful occupations which are to fill their lives. The tens of thousands of soldiers, whom the American tourist sees as he travels about, would be found, could he trace them a year later, or the year after that, tilling the fields, mining coal and iron, standing behind counters, collecting fares on street cars, acting as engineers, brakemen or porters on railways, and working as mechanics, bookkeepers, draftsmen, laborers, architects, preachers, surveyors, journalists, school teachers and in all other lines of business. The man whom he sees in soldiers' uniform today will sit beside him tomorrow on the benches of the medical school, with no other thoughts than of his future career as a physician. When he goes to a restaurant for his luncheon, he will be waited on by a man who marched in the



Cossacks in Full Retreat.



ranks a few years back, but who is, and intends to remain, a waiter.

The Germans regard their army as a necessity. The army is very popular, and it is a most democratic institution, because, at the age of 20, every German boy, who is in good health, rich or poor, highly educated or of lesser education, has to join the army, where all stand shoulder to shoulder for a two years' drill. All these boys will tell you how much good those two years of army life have done them physically and mentally, and that those two years were for them the happiest and most carefree.

The view these boys take of their military duty is this: "Their government assists them in their education and in their business aims, provides for them in cases of accident, furnishes labor on government work to the needy in slack times, and substantially looks after the incapacitated and the aged; in consideration of which they, the boys, gladly take their military training and hold themselves in readiness for the following 25 years to defend against attacks and aggression their country, their institutions and their homes. **ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.**

The German is a good soldier, just as he is a good mechanic, or a good clerk or a good professor. He is not a blood-thirsty savage. He can be seen filling his leisure hours with the most harmless of pleasures—listening to music, taking walks in the country, feeding the birds in the public gardens. These are surely not the pastimes of professional warriors.

Documents  
show that  
Belgium  
was not  
neutral

With regard to England and her influence on Belgium (a country with a standing army larger than that of the United States), three documents were found by the Germans in the archives of the Belgian Minister of War, which plainly show that the British Government had come to an understanding with Belgium and France, and had agreed to land troops in Antwerp and other ports in order to attack Germany from the rear in case of a Franco-German war. One of the documents tells us that as far back as 1906 complete plans, giving full details, were drawn, by which Belgian railroad cars were to be sent to French ports in order to transport British troops into Belgium, thence into Germany. In 1912, when the Balkan crisis became acute, Colonel Bridge, British Military Attache, communicated to General Jungbluth, chief of the Belgian staff, that England was ready to strike, and that 160,000 men were ready to be landed in Belgium as soon as any European conflict should break out. Lord Haldane not long ago acknowledged that the British Government was instrumental in sending General French and his staff, for five consecutive years prior to the outbreak of the war, to Belgium to study on the ground the already planned campaign. On July 25, 1914, M. Saganof, Foreign Minister, said to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that he did not believe Germany wanted war, but that her attitude would be decided by the action of the Entente. On August 1, 1914, as reported in the English *White Book* No. 123, Sir Edward Grey was asked by the representative of the

German Government whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, England would do so too? Upon which Grey replied that he could not say that she would. While Belgium pretended friendship and neutrality toward Germany, she was secretly planning her defeat in war. Thus the poor Belgian people must suffer by reason of British intrigue and because of the vain ambitions of King Leopold, of Congo fame, to add to his rather small country at least the Duchy of Luxemburg. So much for the alleged breaking of Belgian neutrality, by which Germany luckily forestalled her enemies, who had already, for many years, planned the very same thing.

The British Government, with a cynicism that is unparalleled in history, has taken advantage of Germany's so-called violation of neutrality for the purpose of raising sentiment against her all over the world, and of posing as the protector of the small and feeble powers. How England has protected small and feeble powers is a matter of her bloody history.

England  
posing as  
protector  
of small  
nations

Well, there is Ireland—superior civilization gradually worn down by seven centuries of pillage, murder, arson, bribery, poisoning; culture rooted out by imposition of alien language, laws, education, dress, customs, etc., under penalty of death; population reduced to half by famine, while English soldiers took plentiful crops out of the land; manufacturers ruined by laws which robbed them of all reasonable profits; constitution ravished by bribery and force; politicians corrupted; tyranny continuing today

Ireland

as much as ever—perhaps a bit more under cover.

For over a century an Irish Catholic could not sit in the House of Commons; he could not hold any office; he could be a common soldier in the ranks, but he could not hold the humblest office or commission; he could not bring a suit in court; he could not sit on a jury; he could not vote; he could not administer the estate of a friend; he could not practise either as a physician or as a lawyer; he could not travel five miles from his domicile without a government permit; he could not quit his own dwelling between sunset and sunrise. If a father sent his son to a Catholic school he was fined \$100 a week; the schoolmaster was fined \$25, and for the third offense was hung.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge said that the penal laws which were enforced in Ireland were unparalleled in the history of the world.

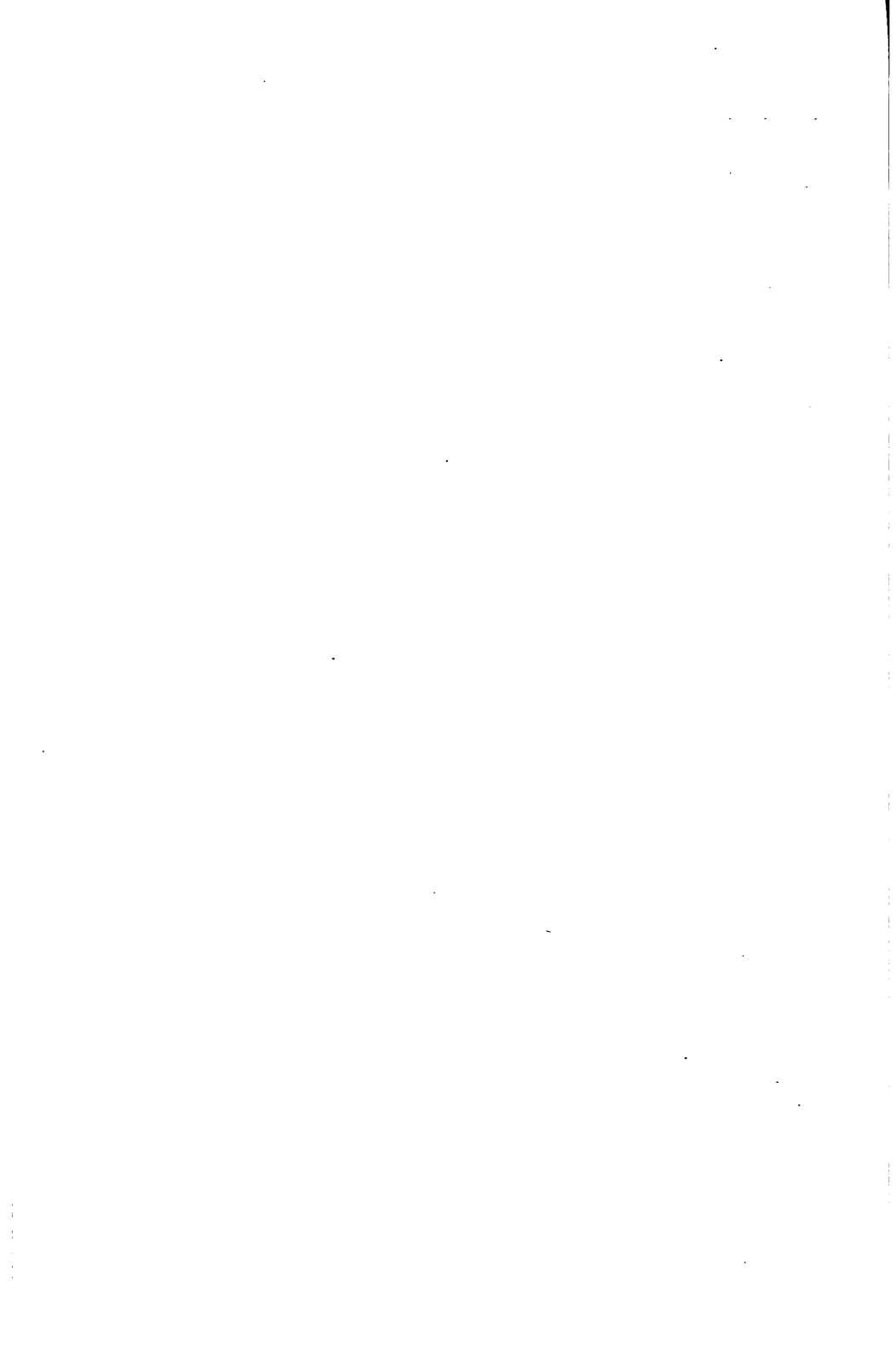
On Saturday, August 9, 1902, in the City Hall, Dublin, Mr. John Redmond said: "In Ireland there is neither liberty, prosperity nor loyalty. There is oppression and poverty and justifiable disloyalty. We submit to the English usurpation of the Government of Ireland, but we do so because we have no adequate means of successful resistance. We are still an unconquered race, and all the might and gold of England cannot impose her yoke on the hearts and spirits of the Irish people."

A British army of 100,000 men is in hostile occupation of Ireland, while only about 80,000 Irishmen (mostly Orangemen) have enlisted in the British army.



German Troops Repulse British Attack With Hand Grenades.





If Ireland today has not the population she had in 1841—eight millions—is England not the cause of it? Ireland has given her best sons to bear the brunt of every English war. The Irish were sold and sent as slaves to Barbadoes; exiled to France and other countries by the thousands, on account of the penal laws.

Well may George V repeat today the imprecation of George II, when the English were defeated by the "Irish Brigade" at Fontenoy, "Cursed be the laws that have deprived me of such subjects."

Today England needs Ireland's assistance and Irish sympathy, but she has destroyed both forever, in Ireland, in America, and in her colonies.

The injustice done to Ireland in the past was known only to the Irish; today it is known to the whole world, on account of the re-enacted barbarous massacre of Dublin, May, 1916. The massacre of Dublin is only the repetition of the massacre of men, women and children at the fall of Drogheda and Wexford Town, under Cromwell. As it was then, so it is now. The death sentence of the Irish liberators was determined prior to their mock trial. Behold England's wise laws, her twentieth century civilization, her Christianity! Of course she is in a good position to speak of Germany's barbarism!

Instead of the song of a few months ago, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," the sons of Erin at home, in America, and in the English colonies sing now:

"Too long we fought for Britain's cause,  
And of our blood we're never chary;  
She paid us back with tyrant's laws,  
And thinned the homes of Tipperary.  
But never more we'll win such thanks;  
We swear by God and Virgin Mary  
Never to 'list in British ranks,  
And that's the vow of Tipperary."

#### India

Then there is India—held through deceiving the guileless natives with great promises of eternally-filled cornucopias. Order restored by means of rifles, taxation, the ruin of industry, famine—countless millions dying under English rule.

"The Truth About India" is promised American readers of newspapers by "Ram Chandra's News Service," which has its headquarters in San Francisco, according to word sent to residents of Honolulu.

Ram Chandra, the East Indian, who is head of the service, declares in his letters that "three hundred million people in revolt, waging a war for political freedom, breaking the chains which have enslaved them for more than a century, are utterly cut off from the civilized world by the British censor."

"Not a line of the great world events which are taking place behind that veil of secrecy reaches the outside through the ordinary news agencies or the ordinary mails."

Ram Chandra's service, though it baffles the British censor, is absolutely authentic and reliable.

#### Egypt

And Egypt—occupied under solemn pledge

to get out again almost immediately. Hands of the clock stopped somehow—so the Britisher finds himself compelled to stay and gather great wealth, not to mention being so convenient to Suez, by which means he can instantly threaten and injure the commerce not only of Germany, but of dear France, and Russia, too. Frequent hangings of Egyptians help to relieve the bore of it all.

Farther down, South Africa, conquered by the unflinching British heroism that kept right on despite the sneers of the world, which saw its vast armies routed by about 30,000 active cavalrymen—sharpshooters; finally pacified by concentration camps of Boer women and children—in camps where, according to British admission, 14,000 died of starvation and disease; according to Boer and Irish accounts, over 20,000. Whichever way you look at it, undeniably one of the finest triumphs of British altruism. South Africa

And, by the way, I had almost forgotten little Greece, whose ports and islands were not occupied by Britain or her Allies on account of military necessity. Oh, no, not it!† Greece

Or take Scotland—with her brave, foolish people, duped into loyalty which is costing them their nationality, land and language. Scotland

Or wherever English capital goes, as in the Putamayo district of Peru, where the Peru- Peru

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† The partisan of the Allies does not reason about causes—he feels. His emotions are dominant. Having determined that Germany is to be blamed for the war, he judges every subsequent issue unfairly. Atrocity tales from the Entente side stir his anger, whereas atrocity tales from the German side are hailed by him as undisputable facts. He demands that the United States protest the violation of Belgium's neutrality, but he would consider it silly to protest the violation of Greece's neutrality.

vian employees of English directors were quite unmolested by said directors in their system of driving each Indian captive to the limit, regardless of sex or age, till in a few months death was certain from lashing, maiming, etc., till an Irishman, Sir Roger Casement (now often called "the humanitarian traitor"), who was at that time British Consul in that district of Peru, exposed this hell to the world.

#### England

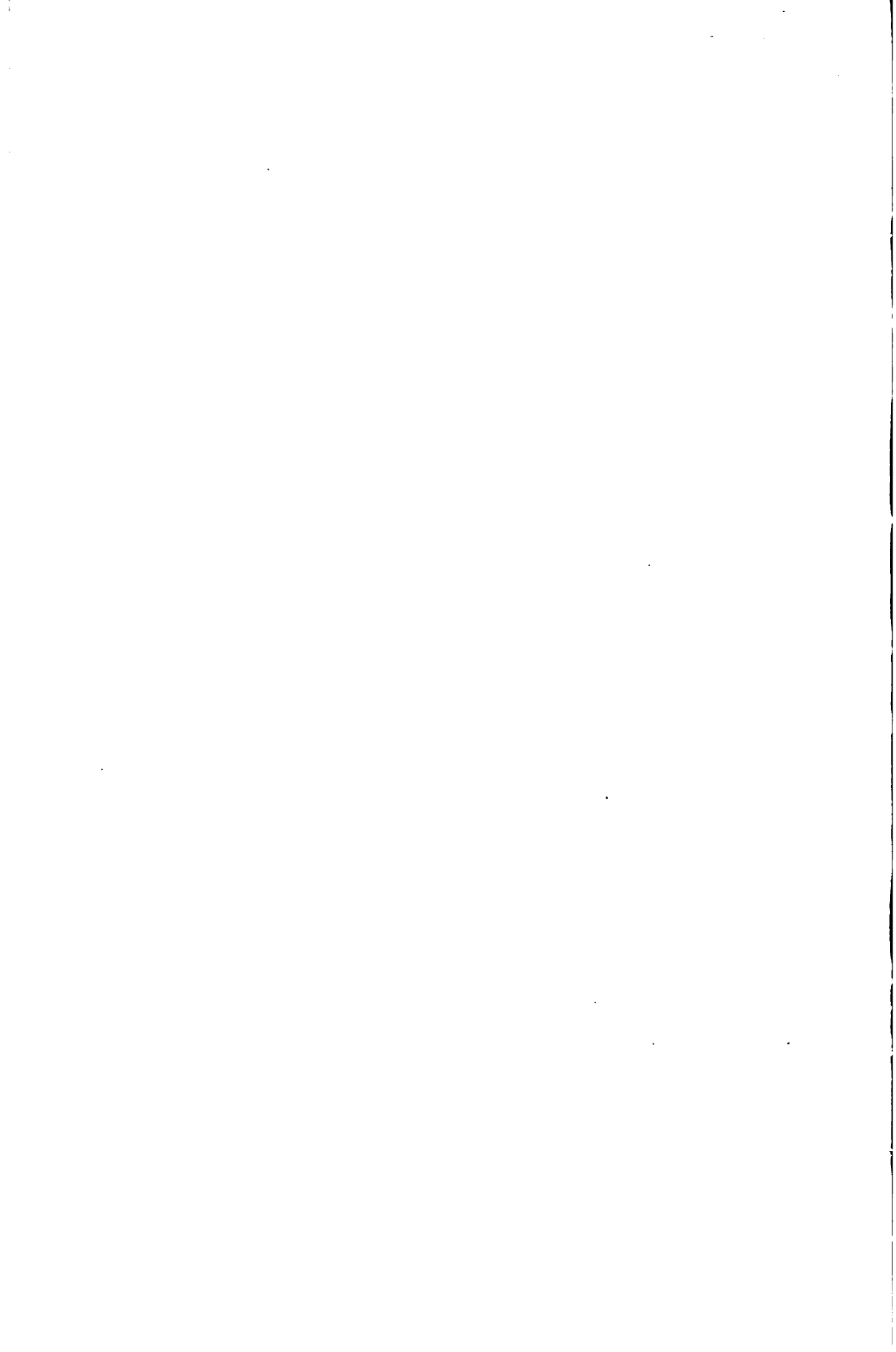
Or take England herself—square mile after square mile of slums, which represent the intensest and most continuous misery, the utmost degradation, the most appalling failure of civilization, to be found anywhere. Her rural population is disappearing; her health and strength, ditto. The scant remainder of her rural population is divided between landlords, who live on the rent; farmers, whose political minds have been ossified into snobbish toryism for centuries; and laborers, who dare not raise a voice in public affairs. Nowhere else, indeed, as they boast, does liberty flourish as in England and her possessions—thank God!

#### Germany

Let us now look at the country she wishes to destroy. A land of 208,830 square miles of territory—an area not so great as our single State of Texas, which has 265,780 square miles—where agriculture has been systematically developed and improved until it has reached the highest point of productiveness known in the world, so that Germany can produce almost all the food absolutely necessary to sustain 70,000,000 of people. So intensely has this little section of the globe been worked that it rivals England in the foreign trade of the world.



Austrians in hand-to-hand battle with cornered Russians.



Richard M. McCann, editor of "Waterways and Commerce," gives the following facts and figures: "More than 80 per cent of the German railroads are owned by the Imperial — or State — governments. There are more than 2,000 miles of electric railroads, 6,000 miles of navigable rivers, 1,500 miles of canalized rivers and 1,500 miles of canals. The Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel Canal connects the North Sea with the Baltic and is 61 miles long, with an average depth to permit the passage of the largest ship. Its cost, upward of \$70,000,000, has been more than repaid by the protection it has afforded the German navy.

German  
Railways

Germany of all countries of the world has developed its water transportation to the highest state of perfection. Her rivers are not deep, but their channels are in good condition. Her terminal facilities and physical railroad connections at stopping points are of the best. If you will go to that country and visit the Rhine you will see that stream full of barges, from ten to twelve hundred ton capacity each, six, eight, and even more of them linked together and drawn up and down the river by one powerful tug, with perfect arrangement for loading and unloading, and with economic physical connection with the railroads which receive their cargoes and distribute them into the interior.

The waterways of the United States cost the people \$100,000,000 annually in taxes and are of negligible benefit to commerce, while the waterways of England are useless.

The railways of Germany pay a profit of \$5,000 a mile—what of the railways of the United States?

Profits of  
Railways, etc.



The expenses of the German Empire are paid by the profits from the postal service, the telegraphs, telephones and state railroads. What revenue does the United States receive from these sources?

So much for the material side of Germany. Let us glance at the mental or educational side. School instruction is obligatory on the whole people, and the government is liberal to extravagance in the promotion of primary and secondary education. There are 25 universities with 70,000 students. The leading universities are in Berlin, Munich, Bonn, Leipsic, Halle, Heidelberg and Breslau. There are also technical and polytechnic schools, the Naval Academy at Kiel, Military Academy at Munich and Berlin, besides 60 schools of navigation, 15 special military schools and 10 cadet institutions.

And all of this in a territory less in area than the State of Texas. Think of it! there is a reason—and that reason is:

**THE REVENUES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE HAVE BEEN HONESTLY EXPENDED.**

There is no other country on earth in which the general plane of civilization is so high! Education is universal and illiteracy is completely stamped out. There are no slums, and prosperity is universal. The sense of duty is the governing principle of life, from the highest to the lowest.

Those who know Germany well are compelled to admit, that the German government is a government for the people, and is both just and benevolent. There is rather a wide-spread

belief in America, that the Germans, in their own homeland, can not precisely be called a free people and do not enjoy those rights of man to which every American thinks he has a claim. But you will find in Germany, faces less anxious than those to which we are accustomed in New York. Travelers, who live for a while in Germany, soon find out what a kindly feeling the German harbors toward his paternal government. All the various German states hold with enthusiasm to the German confederation. Separate, those states were of no significance and suffered great economic disadvantages. United, they are constituent parts of a powerful nation and enjoy immense economic advantages.

During the first months of 1915 a sum of 600,000,000 marks surplus was paid into the German savings banks, whilst in France, during the same time, 57,000,000 francs more were drawn out than paid in, showing that the economic forces of Germany are as great as her military strength.

Germany has contributed many millions of immigrants to the United States, and their blood is now in the veins of over one-fourth of her inhabitants. To look at the history of the Germans, to regard their institutions, to study their books and attend their universities; to meet them in their own land, and witness their peace, prosperity, geniality, good living, love for the arts and reverence for scholarship, to attend their operas, to meet them in business in America; to send your children to school with their children; to see their affectionate home life; to do your banking with them; to buy your beer, ice cream,

**Barbarians**

candies, groceries and delicatessen from them—why, you would think they were civilized people, splendid people. But not so! The English tell us, and the American press echoes, that they are a horde of barbarians, single-minded on putting out the light of the world.

**"Geier"  
Sailors**

Interned in Honolulu are the little gunboat "Geier," with a complement of 160 officers and men, and seven German merchant steamers, with a combined crew of 240—altogether about 400 men. They have been here now two years and not one of all these men has ever been in any way in conflict with the police. Everybody in Honolulu has observed and has remarked on the neat and clean appearance and the good and modest behavior of the "Geier" sailors. All the sailors and soldiers in Germany are and behave just like the "Geier" sailors here in Honolulu. There is not one family in Germany, nor is there a German family anywhere in the world, which does not have some one of its members or relatives belonging to the Army or Navy, and this shows clearly that the German soldiers and sailors are not a separate class of men, but a part of all of the German people.

**Newspaper  
Headlines**

Public opinion, molded by the American press into English sentiments, has been built on misrepresentations and falsehood, so that now many Americans consider the German cause not only a lost one, but also an unclean and unholy one.

I see before me great headlines of our daily papers:

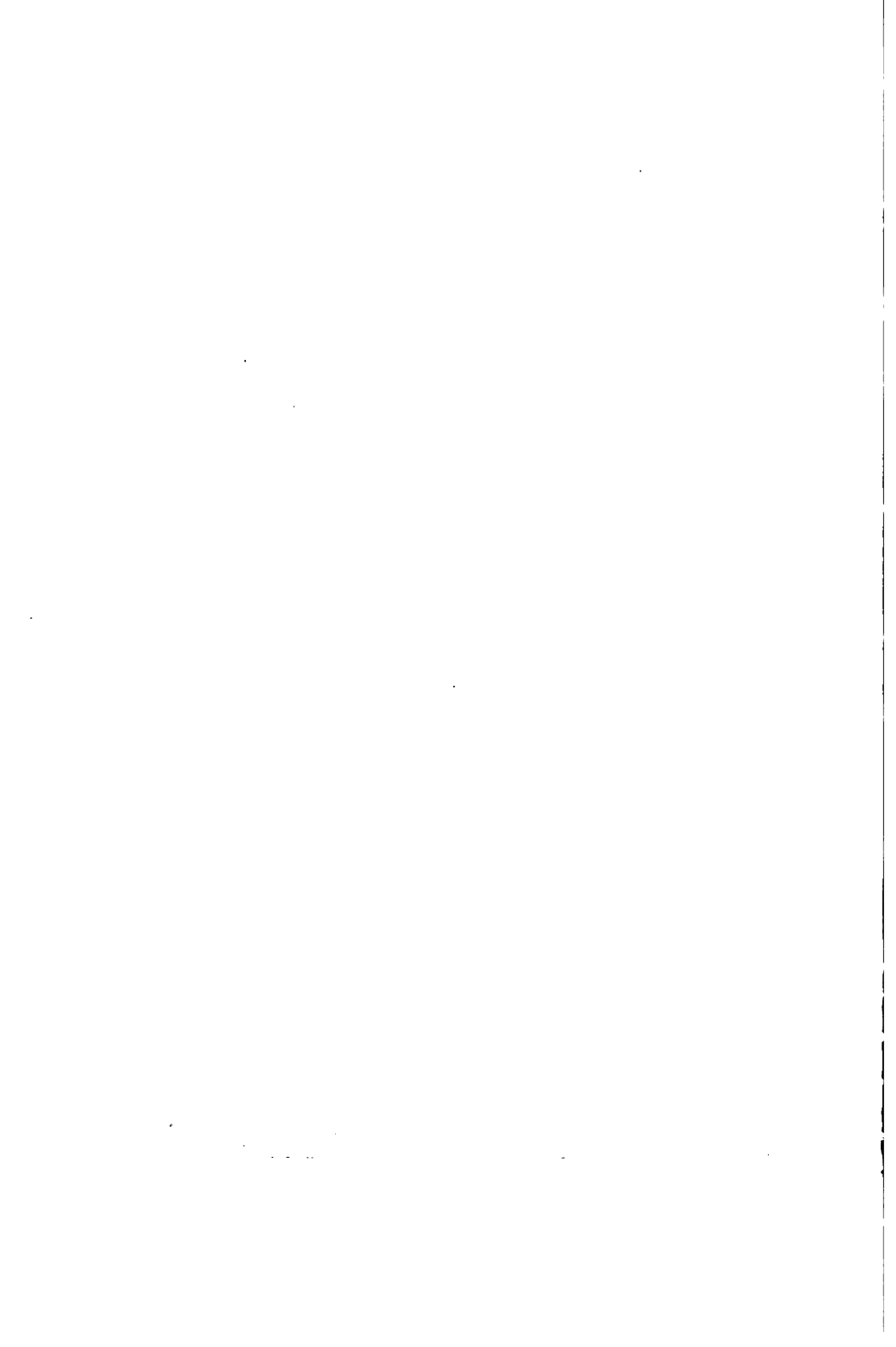
"Murder and Rapine."

"Germany's Warfare on the Defenseless."

"German Savages."



The German Gunboat "Geler," interned at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.



**"Devils and Beasts."**

**"Huns Cut Off Women's Breasts."**

**"Drunken Prussian Soldiers Order Belgian Boys to the Block and Chop Off Their Hands."**

Such are the headlines of at least nine-tenths of our English-owned, controlled and prostituted press.

However, not only the great majority of the intelligent neutrals, but many a fair-minded Britisher shudders and turns away with indignation from the sensational and lying headlines. What some of them think about this war and about the alliance with Russia, the following will show you:

I went, some nights ago, accompanied by an English friend of mine, a man with a great and lofty soul, to a local theatre. Enraptured by the wonderful harmony of an overture, he leaned over toward the orchestra (we were sitting in the "bald-headed row"); and ascertained that the overture was from "Don Juan" and composed by Mozart. He sat in silence for a moment, and then gave utterance to his thoughts: "What a pity that we British should be arrayed against the race which has given us a Mozart, a Beethoven, a Bach, a Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, a Liszt, a Schubert, a Wagner, a Wilhelmi, a Haydn, a Meyerbeer, a Schumann, an Offenbach!" The play was Michael Morton's powerful and well-known Russian drama, "The Yellow Ticket." I watched my friend's countenance, which betrayed his deep emotions, while the drama unfolded itself before our eyes. Again he gave vent to his feelings, saying: "And this portrays the country which

we are upholding? Good God, it seems unbelievable that we should be helping to tear down the great German barrier which has for so long protected the world against Russian barbarism."

There is no room for doubt, that America exhibits the deepest sympathy for France. People argue that it is our republican duty to support France; but I will ask you, is it also our republican duty to support Russia, the most oppressive and outrageous absolute monarchy and autocracy on the face of the earth? Is not the Russian Government the very antithesis of republicanism?

German  
Railway to  
Bagdad

Not only with Belgium and France did England scheme and plan for Germany's destruction, in order to further her selfish aims, but with her old enemy and rival, the Russian Bear, which for years caused her so many nightmares. So it happened that in the first days of 1913 Germany discovered Russian military movements from the trans-Caucasus toward Armenia — abbetted by Britain. They meant the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Asia and the destruction of German commercial interests therein. These interests of peaceful and legitimate trade, so carefully worked out by the great commercial bodies of Germany, were promulgated in 1898 by the Emperor's visit to Constantinople, and finally concluded in the year 1900 by the granting of concessions to a German syndicate to build and operate railways from Constantinople through the middle of the Turkish Empire in Asia to the Persian Gulf.

England is now going back on her former policy of keeping Russia from an ice-free port, seeing in Germany a much more formidable rival. Therefore, she promises and is willing to give to Russia for her aid in the present war Constantinople and the Dardanelles. What, however, the final outcome for Russia would be, should victory rest with the Allies, we can readily guess. Cunning coalition would again be formed in order to crush the new and dangerous upstart. History tells us that this course has again and again been pursued by the adroit and unscrupulous politicians of England. Did they not do so with France? Did they not in like manner despoil Denmark, and the Netherlands, and Spain?

**Ice-free Port  
for Russia**

But through the prowess of the German arms, though fighting against vastly superior forces, through the loyalty of her sons and daughters, by her thoroughness and by her efficiency, Germany will not allow history to repeat itself this time.

**Present War  
Attack of  
England on  
Germany**

The people of Germany declare that the present war is nothing else than a long planned and long prepared-for attack of England upon Germany, and they explain it as follows:

For many years there was no Germany. There were 38 states, large and small, in which the German language was spoken, and all of these states together were marked on maps as Germany, but there was no Germany; there was no unison among those states, they quarrelled and fought among themselves. The ruler of each one of these states was an independent sovereign and each one of them had diplomatic



and consular representatives all over the world (even in Honolulu).

**Bismarck**

Bismarck succeeded in overcoming the vanity and false pride of those little sovereigns and he brought about an agreement for a union of all those states, under the leadership of the King of Prussia, whose official title was to be German Emperor.

**Franco-German War, 1870**

To prevent the actual carrying out of this agreement, France in 1870 made war on Prussia; but this war turned out to have an effect opposite to France's expectations. The unification of the 38 Germanic states was perfected instantly upon France's declaration of war. Napoleon III had to travel the route that many other monarchs have traveled after defeat in war, and Germany took back from France the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which had been separated from Germany by France in the year 1681. (Alsace was German from 780-1681, French from 1681-1870 and is German again since 1870).

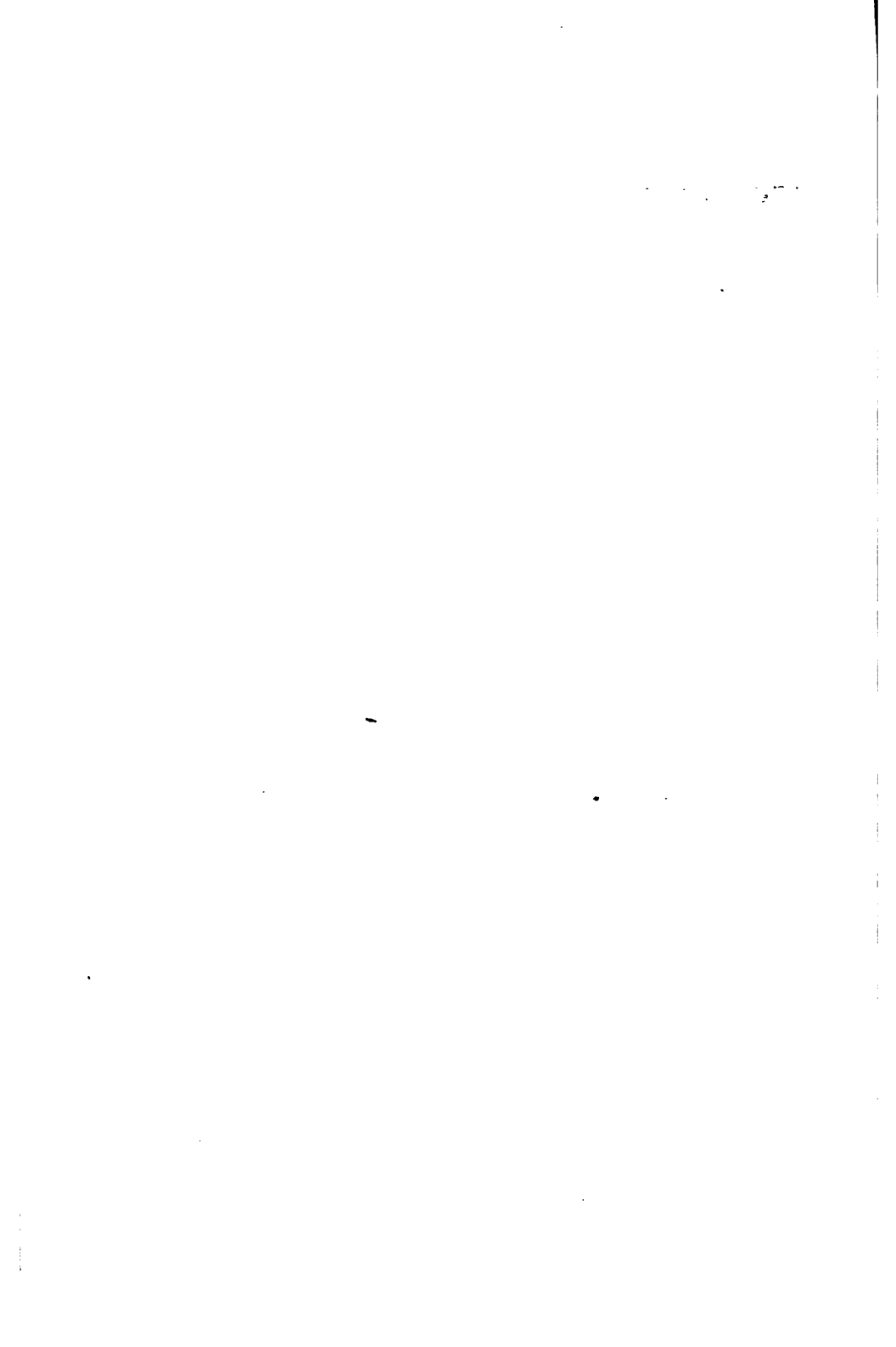
**United Germany (Empire)**

Since then, for 44 years, United Germany has quietly and peacefully pursued its own affairs and has succeeded in building up a large exporting business, thereby detracting considerably from the business formerly done by English exporters.

For the protection of her exporting business, Germany needed a navy and she built a navy. This navy and her exporting business aroused the envy and jealousy not of the English people but of the English politicians and capitalists, who concluded that both the navy and the commerce of the Germans must be destroyed.



Germans Storming French Position.



("Germany was growing too strong, she had to be knocked down" as one of our Honolulu Britishers, in his terse way of speaking, explains the cause of the present European war).

By reason of her geographical position, being situated between Russia and France, Germany had to maintain a large army for the protection of her land and her people at home, not against the Russian people and the French people but against Russian politicians and French politicians. Russia, the great, overpowering, sinister, tyrannous, ever-growing Russia, with her theory of pan-slavism, on one side, and France, thirsting to revenge the humiliation of 1870-1871, on the other side, made it absolutely essential that Germany should have an army; and she did build up an army, so efficient and so powerful that no nation would have dared single-handed to attack Germany.

But the English politicians had made up their minds that the German navy must be destroyed, that the German commerce must be destroyed, that the German union (Empire) must be destroyed, and that Germany must be broken up again into its 38 component parts.

Therefore, shortly after the death of his mother, in the year 1901, King Edward VII. arranged England's understanding with France (the Entente cordiale), and thereafter aided in bringing about the mutual understandings (Entente) between England, France, Belgium, and Russia. Further partners to the Entente were sought. With Japan, England already had a treaty.

The alluring prospects of this Entente were:

**FOR FRANCE**, revenge for 1870-1871, and possession of all the German lands up to the western bank of the river Rhine.

**FOR BELGIUM**, the Duchy of Luxemburg, and some of the German colonies in Africa.

**FOR RUSSIA**, Constantinople and the Dardanelles, the German Baltic provinces, and the formation of a great Pan-Slavic Empire.

**FOR JAPAN**, Kiauchau with the German sphere of interest in China, and the German islands in the South Seas.

**FOR ENGLAND**, destruction of German navy, commerce, industries and country, possession of German seaports, and of German colonies in Africa.

**ITALY** joined the Entente some time after the war had begun, and prospects for her are Albania and Trieste.

The existence and the objects of the Entente were no secrets. Newspapers of all the interested as well as other countries for many years discussed it freely. Thus Germany and her loyal friend and neighbor Austria knew what was coming and they, of course, prepared for it, just the same as the Powers belonging to the Entente have been preparing ever since the consummation of the Entente.

Under the leadership of England this matter was brewing and fermenting. The bung popped out of the cask, perhaps a little unexpectedly (by the dastardly murder of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife), but the bung was out and could not be driven back again. The politicians saw their opportunity to commence the destruction of Germany. France and Rus-

sia mobilized their armies and thus the war commenced.

All of the German people, without exception, claim that England and her Allies attacked them in the midst of their peaceful pursuits of business and happiness; and they are now fighting desperately for the defense of their property, their homes and their families, full well knowing that they have to fight against enemies numbering more than three to their one.

The crushing of Germany—if that were possible—would only mean another war, between England and Russia and France. Remember that France hopes to regain Alsace and Lorraine and Russia not only covets Constantinople but also the Baltic Provinces of Prussia to get control of the sea. England could not consent to place such power in Russia's hands and neither could she profit by the advancement of France. The triumph of the Allies means the continuation of the world war. The triumph of Germany means the speedy establishment of world peace.

Let us now briefly review the operations in the various war zones. What has the German fleet done? The Allies say it has done nothing. The fact is, however, that it has cut the Entente in two. It has prevented the shipping of arms and ammunition from France and England to Russia, and it has prevented the sending of raw material from Russia to England and France. The contest of the British and German navies may very suitably be compared with a prize fight. The North Sea is the arena; the German navy, a nimble and clever

Doings of  
German  
Navy

youngster; the British navy, a powerful heavy-weight, getting old. That the younger German giant will give a good account of himself is confidently expected by the German people.

According to the figures published by the German admiralty, covering German naval activities during the two years of warfare, England and her Allies have lost more than three times the warship tonnage that Germany and her allied Powers have lost, and in actual number of ships sunk or destroyed the balance is also much in favor of the Germans.

The table given out says that the Entente has lost forty-nine warships of all sizes since the outbreak of the war, with a total tonnage of 562,000. Of these ships, forty belonged to Britain.

The Teutonic loss is given as thirty-seven ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 162,000.

Turning to the merchant marine losses of England and her Allies, the statement declares that in all 1303 merchant ships have been sunk by the Teutonic Powers, representing an aggregate of more than two million tons.

What has the German army done? It has freed Poland; it has occupied one-third of Russia's industrial territory; it has conquered and occupied Belgium with its coal fields, Servia with its copper mines, the northern provinces of France with her iron deposits; it has cleaned up Montenegro, and holds a firm grip on Albania—that tempting bait by which England lured treacherous Italy to everlasting disgrace. This was, of course, all done with the aid of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and that wonder-

Doings of  
German  
Army



**"JUDAS ITALIANO,"**

**Sells himself for thirty sacks of English gold.**



## ITALY, 1915.

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### I

Tear from thy brow the olive wreath  
Thy laughter sickens to a leer,  
Behold thy honor falls beneath  
The hammer of the auctioneer.  
Now Cain shall claim thee for his own,  
And Judas keep thee company;  
Hell, when blackest deeds are known,  
Shall hail the name of Italy.

### II

These are not Caesar's Seven Hills,  
Nor this the land that Dante trod,  
A breed of ingrates plagued with ills,  
To mankind traitor and to God.  
Vesuvius speak with molten lead,  
Roll on her plains thy fiery seed,  
And, do to her a mortal deed,  
Wipe out the name of Italy!

### III

Oh Holy Father, held in hyves,  
They stray too far from out Thy fold,  
These hucksters of their children's lives,  
Who sold their souls for British gold.  
Pray for them, for Thy heart is kind,  
And where no mortal eye can see,  
Perhaps God's mercy still may find  
A spark of shame in Italy.

### IV

She gave her brothers stone for bread,  
Now through her towns shall ride the Goth,  
And ruined valleys drenched with red,  
Remind her of her broken troth.  
The Teuton thundering through her land  
Shall set God's prisoned Shepherd free,  
But thou shalt wear the scarlet band  
Of England's strumpet, Italy.

ful old convalescent, whom efficient German doctors have given a new lease on life—Turkey.

How bombastic England came to the rescue of her befooled little Allies everybody knows. Thanks to her, the King and Queen of Belgium have lost their house and home. Thanks to her, aged King Peter is an exile from his native land and, thanks to her, valiant old Nicholas of Montenegro and his wife are fugitives in a foreign land. These are truly pitiful conditions, which cannot fail to serve as a warning to those other nations who so readily accepted and believed in the vain and idle promises of England. So it has come about that Rumania, which was expected to enter the war on the side of the Allies right from the start, hesitated for two years, and sold in the interim to Germany over a million bushels of grain. However, she has finally yielded to the tempting offers of England and Russia.

England to  
the Rescue of  
Small Nations

Rumania

*For blood will tell.* Like her treacherous ancestor, "Judas Italiano," so has its contemptible offspring sold herself into perpetual and disgraceful bondage for some millions of English gold.

Surely, a just Heaven cannot fail to mete out a befitting reward to those vile traitors!

Now Bulgaria is actively hostile, and Greece is sullenly submitting to the occupation of her territory by the Allied forces. Of the five Balkan States, the Allies have so far only one to show for the money they have expended and the armies they have sent to Gallipoli and Salonica. On the other hand, Portugal was a safe

Bulgaria  
Greece

Portugal

bet, and when John Bull whistled, she jumped into the ring with her basket full of stolen German ships.

Coming back to America, let us discuss the so-called neutrality of the American President. Is President Wilson neutral? Certainly not. He is strongly pro-British, and I will point out this fact to you.

President Wilson refused to meet Dr. Dernburg, on the ground that it did not coincide with his notion of neutrality to receive agents of the warring nations. But President Wilson graciously received Lord Reading, the London stock broker, sent to the United States to negotiate a loan for the Allies. Two American officers were censured because they were present at a toast to the Kaiser, which was given in German, although they did not understand the German language; but we have not heard that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, and other Federal office-holders who toasted the King of England and drank to the success of the British Allies at a recent banquet given by Wall Street to the British Commissioners, have been disciplined by the White House. People shake one another by the hand and proclaim, "Thank God, who has given us in these trying times our President, that great man, who is striving so hard to keep us out of the European conflict." I will later show you how he is aiding those who are working early and late to bring about the appalling conditions which a war with Germany would create in our United States. And how could the United States help the Allies in case of war

with Germany? With troops? No. With her navy, while the combined navies of Britain, France, Russia and Italy failed so ignominiously? No answer needed! She is already doing almost all she can to supply the Allies with the sinews of war, and with all conceivable supplies, including our valiant American mules. But while she will receive for this under the present status the coin of Germany's enemies, she would in case of war be compelled, as her share in the conflict to dole out the war supplies free; and it would fall to the lot of us taxpayers to foot the bills and to hand into the blood-besmeared hands of our millionaire munition-makers our honest, hard-earned dollars!

Our ears are still ringing with the outcry made by humane and magnanimous England when Edith Cavell was led to her doom. But humane and magnanimous England, which is doing her utmost to starve the women and children of Germany; humane and magnanimous England, which is withholding American condensed milk from Germany's babies; humane and magnanimous England, which is keeping American Red Cross and hospital supplies from the Teutonic Powers, made no protest when her military tribunal sentenced to death the patriots of Ireland.

While I firmly believe that American citizens of German birth will not violate their oath of allegiance, there would be grave danger from those who are not bound by any such oath. Let us be warned by the tragic yet sublime doings in poor Ireland, where a band of 800

Humane  
England

**Irish Revolution, 1916**

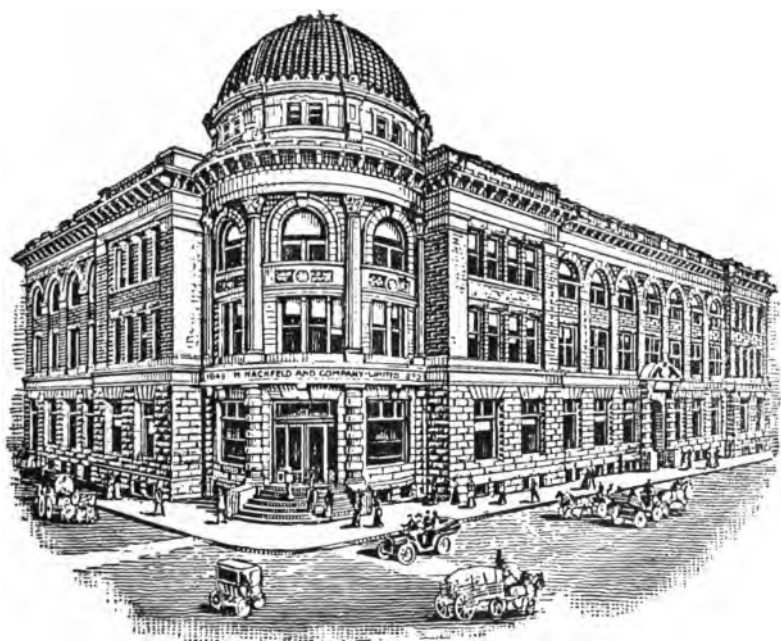
poorly armed patriots defied, for a whole week, 20,000 British troops, fully equipped with machine guns and cannon.

By the summary execution of the leaders of this uprising, England committed by far the most serious of all the many blunders recorded against her, wherever she had control in this war. The whole world knows how she failed at Antwerp, at Mons, in the Dardanelles, in the Balkans, in Mesopotamia, and is now deeply shocked and dumfounded by her cruel and assinine act of sending to the scaffold men whose only crime was unbounded and never-ending devotion to their beloved Ireland. Though they died, their blood will not have been shed in vain, and hundreds of thousands of implacable Irishmen in all parts of the earth will aid to avenge their martyred countrymen, who sacrificed their lives for their righteous and holy cause. The last of them to die was Sir Roger Casement. Unflinchingly at 9 a. m., August 3, he mounted the fatal platform of the gallows in Pentonville jail. His last words were: "I die for my country."

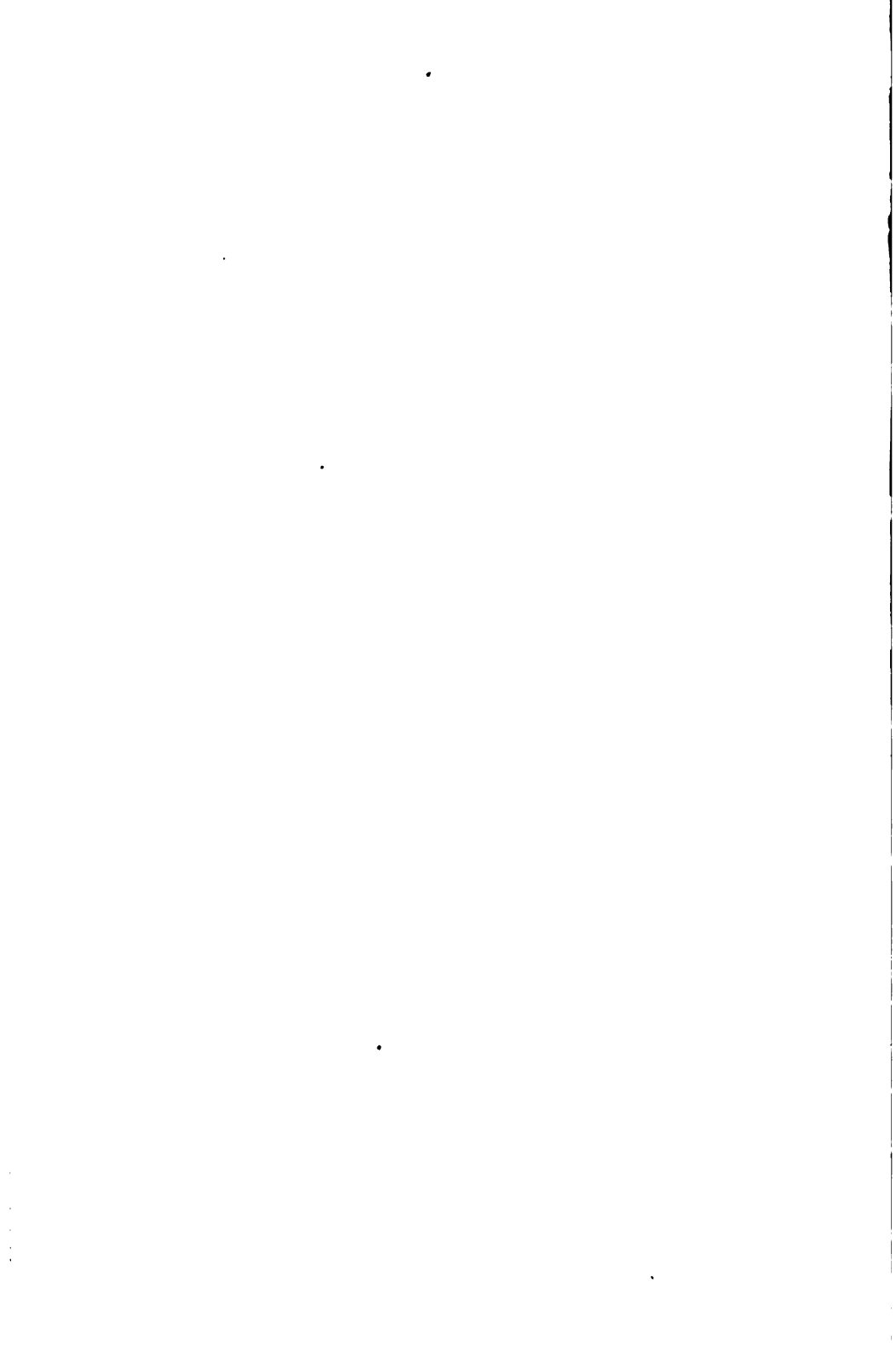
**Sir Roger Casement**

Before the English tribunal, when the Irish patriot was asked what he had to say for himself, he delivered an eloquent speech and said: "If we Irishmen are to be hanged as murderers, shot as rebels and imprisoned as convicts just because we love Ireland, then I am proud indeed to stand here in the traitors' dock, proud to be a rebel, glad to give my last drop of blood for the rebellion."

Even the most thick-headed of all the blustering and blundering Englishmen ought to re-



**Home of German Consulate In Honolulu.**



alize, that the murder of these patriots will not remain unavenged. Regarding Sir Roger Casement, had he been pardoned or merely been kept in prison for the duration of the war, he would have been forgotten, and perhaps for the remainder of his life would have hung his head sheepishly in some capital of Europe. For the manner of his failure and capture was ludicrous and lacking altogether in heroic dignity.

Now he is dead, and behold, the man who might have been a jest suddenly has been elevated into martyrdom; and in the years to come, when the names of those who are now guiding the destiny of England are forgotten, the name of Sir Roger Casement will be heard over the peat fire. Perhaps his name may become the battlecry of Ireland in some future struggle for her liberty. For the name of him, whom the people believe died a martyr, will live in the hearts of his people forever, and be more potent than Sir Roger Casement could ever have been in life.

Let us hope that the time is rapidly drawing near when an "Independent Ireland" on one side and a "Greater Germany" on the other will keep an effective guard over "Perfidious Albion" and her BLOOD-RED FLAG.

### "GOD SPEED THE DAY."

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When laid aside the shining steel,  
And mighty guns have ceased to roar,  
When Victory's bell shall loudly peal,  
And tyrant rule shall be no more;



When Erin's flag shall kiss the breeze,  
And freemen cheer its every fold,  
The despot, beaten to his knees,  
Will cringe to White and Green and Gold!

When German guns shall batter down  
And set aflame "the wooden walls,"  
When greycoats march through London town  
And Britain's bloody scepter falls;  
When stands exposed before the world  
The Leper of humanity,  
And Freedom's flag shall be unfurled,  
Ireland will stand—with Germany.

President  
Washington

Let us see what the Father of the United States said about neutrality. Washington, in his farewell address said: "Harmony and liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preference."

President  
Jefferson

Jefferson laid down the rule in the simple proposition that, "The duties of neutrality require equal conduct to both parties at war."

President  
Wilson

Many people think that President Wilson was elected by a majority vote of the people. Not at all. He owes his election to the foolish attempt by Roosevelt to create a third party at the last election; and in the shuffle of the three-cornered fight, Wilson happened to receive more votes than either the Republican or Progressive candidate. That is the way he became President. Wilson is arbitrary, overbearing and fickle-minded. He

pays no more attention to the wishes of the American people than he did to the wishes of the teachers and pupils of Princetown University. He is not neutral, he favors England and does all he can to find a pretext to break with Germany.

Mr. Wilson, as an individual, has a perfect right to his sympathy and love for things English, but as President of the United States, it is his irrefutable duty to put a curb upon his sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one of the belligerents to that of another.

The next Presidential election is not far off. Can Mr. Wilson count on the votes of German-Americans, Austrian-Americans, Irish-Americans? No matter of what political partisanship, they would consider it almost a crime to ballot for a man, who has so often interfered with and dictated to a friendly nation. They will prefer even an obscure personality of unknown sentiment, to Wilson, with his pronounced pro-British feelings. Charles E. Hughes, as a strict neutral, in accepting the Republican platform, says: "We interfered in Mexico without consistency, and, while seeking to dictate (to Germany), where we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens." Those are the words of a real American, who will respect and be respected by all friendly nations. It requires no great prophet to foretell the results of the coming election: **CHARLES E. HUGHES WILL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT!**

**Our Next  
President**

Under Mr. Hughes' Presidency there will be no room for secret diplomacy and secret understandings and secret alliances.

In England and her colonies, and in France and Russia—in spite of all war materials and loans supplied by the United States—feelings run high against the United States. It is claimed that the United States is not doing its duty towards England and her Allies in fulfillment of an understanding (Entente) made some time ago, and which is still in force.

Was it with reference to this understanding when our Ambassador Page said at a banquet in London in February, 1914, "After all, the United States is English ruled and English led"?

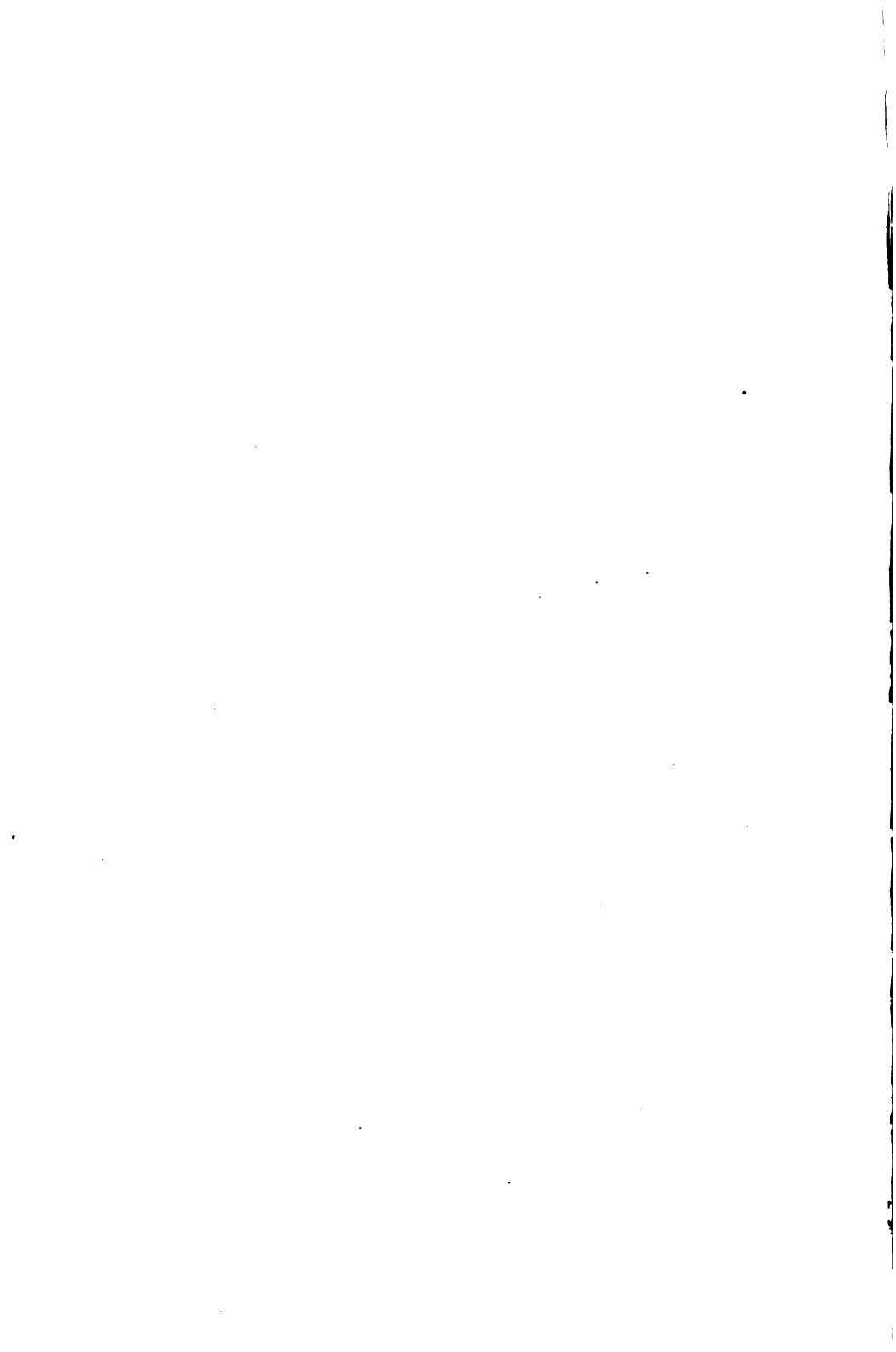
Is there a secret alliance? Read the following:

Is there a secret alliance between the United States and England? The question may startle those who have not given the subject of our present relation with the world powers and our statecraft, within the past twenty years, more than perfunctory consideration. It is undeniable that, since the war with Spain, the American Government has turned into new channels of diplomacy and has established more intimate relations with England. Many new things have occurred since then, which the average American cannot easily explain to himself.

During the Boer War we were, officially, on the side of Britain. No European monarchy contributed so freely in official sentiment and substantial material to the defeat of the Boers as we. English officers appeared every-



**Field Marshal von Hindenburg and His Staff**



where in this country to establish camps for the inspection of mules and horses. There were such camps at Kansas City and New Orleans. We supplied arms and ammunition to the English. Every port contained English transports and vessels loaded with supplies for the British army in South Africa. The same outcry of the American element, which is against such shipments, went up then as now. General Pearson, acting for the Boers in this country, declared that if the United States would stop the shipment of mules and guns to the English, the Boer republics were sure of victory.†

Mass meetings were held and protests launched against the unholy traffic which meant to destroy two flourishing republics; but no attention was paid to these things, while the protestants in Congress, such as Senator Hale, were told to hush up. The same old argument was used: "The Boers have the same right as the English to buy what they want in our markets. We are strictly neutral."

But were we strictly neutral? Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then the English Colonial Secretary, let the cat out of the bag in a speech in the House of Commons. He spoke of "an agreement, an understanding, a compact, if you please," between his government and the United States.

That the pitiable surrender of American in-

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† It is the Author's opinion, that the great European conflagration would have burned itself out within six months after its outburst, had not the United States supplied the Allies with fuel to keep it going. What a frightful responsibility for the guilty! How many thousands, nay, millions of widows and orphans are being left in sorrow and misery through the greed for money!

terests to English dictation in all questions affecting our permanent prosperity, our rights as a neutral nation to transact business with non-combatant communities and to foster in peace our trade in non-contraband goods under rules established by long practise and written guarantees, and the dual policy of the administration in dealing with Mexico on one hand and with Germany and Austro-Hungary on the other, and the arbitrary enforcements of rules against German wireless stations and German ships, which are ignored toward English cables and vessels, constitute a policy that rests upon a secret "agreement, or understanding, or compact," between Washington and London, is publicly confirmed by Roland G. Usher, Professor of History at Washington University, whose works, "The Rise of the American People" and "Pan-Germanism," are generally accepted as books of authoritative origin.

Prof. Usher declares outright that there is a secret understanding between the Allies and the United States, and in his book "Pan-Germanism" he calls attention to specific instances, in which the policy of the United States has been distinctly influenced and directed by this alliance against Germany:

First, that in 1897, there was a secret understanding between this country, England, France and Russia, by which, in case of war brought on by Germany, the United States would do its best to assist the three allies. Second, on page 151, that "certain events give color to the probability that the Spanish-American war was created in order to permit the United States to annex Spain's few remaining colonial posses-

sions." Third, that England possesses three immensely powerful allies—France, Russia and the United States. These he constantly speaks of as the "Coalition." Fourth, that the United States would not have been permitted by England and France to build the Panama Canal, had she not been a member of the "Coalition."

That these are not the idle statements of a sensational pamphleteer is vouched for by the character of the author, and the high standing he enjoys as an American historian. "Pan-Germanism" was published in 1913, and these statements have never been disputed.

If we view the policy of this administration in the light of Mr. Usher's assertions, it becomes clear why we are not neutral and why the State Department is forced to employ every available subterfuge to calm the insistent demands of the English newspapers and public men, as well as the clamor of Prof. Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, Theodore Roosevelt, and others, for active intercession of the United States in the European war on the side of England and her Allies.

Prof. Chas. H.  
Eliot of  
Harvard  
University

For the present our aid is extended only in the shape of guns, cartridges, shells, bullets, powder, horses and mules, together with all the accessories and trappings belonging thereto, and in war loans. But are we pledged to assist England?

Theodore  
Roosevelt

We may have good reason to thank Providence that Theodore Roosevelt is not now tenant of the White House in Washington. The Rough Rider's clamorous appeal to the passion of the American people over the so-called violation of Belgian neutrality, is clearly



explained by the light of these revelations, for, of course, as ex-President he must have known, all along, of the coalition against Germany, and he must have admitted Prof. Eliot and ex-Ambassador Bacon into his confidence. Prof. Usher was formerly professor of history at Harvard, from which institution Roosevelt graduated in 1880; and there we have some connecting links, from which to form our own conclusions.

This, too, may explain the passage in Bryan's letter to Count Bernstorff of April 22: "That the relations of the two Governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued."

Will this country be asked to send its sons to shed their blood on the battlefields of France and Belgium for the coalition? And will the day come that will see us sending our ships to the North Sea or the English Channel, to do what the English navy has refused to do? To expose our ships to submarine attacks, so that England may remain the arbitrary ruler of the waves, and sinister Russia may become the dominating power of Europe?

Are the American people being betrayed? Are they to be delivered hand and foot, boots and saddle, into the hands of England and Russia?

Will the American people and the American Congress demand the truth, or will they submit abjectly like a subject-people to rulers who form alliances without their consent?



1

2

3

1. Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey.
2. General Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Forces.
3. General Liman von Sanders, German Military Adviser to the Turkish General Staff.



At the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, not all people living in the Colonies were in accord with the revolutionists. There were a number of men who wished England's control. These men were called "Tories." President Wilson, in his book "History of the American People," describes clearly the attitude of the Tories at that time, and he also tells how later on they entered into a conspiracy, which had for its object the secession of the New England States from the Union. The descendants of these same Tories, whose ranks have been swelled very largely during the last 140 years from England, are all on the side of England in the present war. The higher-ups among the Tories are members of the Pilgrim's Club, whose principal seat is in Boston, Mass. Two-thirds of the members of this club live in the United States, and one-third lives in England. Immense wealth is owned by these Tories—great savings banks, greater deposit banks, the principal insurance companies, Wall Street, and last, but not least, President Wilson himself. They dictate to and prostitute the majority of the American newspapers, including our two Honolulu dailies—especially the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser."

I hope not to transgress in relating to you my own experience with the local press. You may draw your own conclusions therefrom. February 8, 1915, there appeared in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" a letter signed "Anthony K. Zwadzki." In this letter Zwadzki accuses the Germans of unspeakable brutali-

Pacific  
Commercial  
Advertiser

**Atrocity  
charges  
investigated  
by American  
journalists**

ties. Appealing to the editor with the British hyphen, he raved as follows: "What would you do, Mr. Editor, if I were to go to your office and at the point of a gun demand a ransom from you, then go to your home and proceed to insult your mother, wife, daughters or sisters, etc.?"

As an answer to this outrageous letter, I wrote as follows: "Highly reputable American journalists have thoroughly investigated the many charges made against the Germans by their bitter and unscrupulous enemies, and have not yet been able to verify one single case of wanton outrage committed against young girls or respectable wives. Stories of ears being lopped off from helpless prisoners, or hands chopped off from innocent babes, were not for a moment given credence by fair-minded and even-balanced people of any nationality. Not a trace of such barbarous outrages was, of course, found—nor ever will be found perpetrated by the warriors (all fathers, brothers and sons themselves) of the contestants in this deplorable war. In the highly disciplined German army, or in the British army, or in any of the armies of all civilized countries, anything like the above would be summarily dealt with; and a firing squad would quickly and relentlessly end the career of any miserable miscreant, who would even suggest such a thing.

"Mr. Zwadzki, was your mother, wife, sister or daughter outraged by Germans? Did you personally see those brutish acts committed? Did you perhaps indulge, a little too

much, in the cup that cheers, and are now sorry for your foolish rantings; or are you hysterical and not quite responsible for your writings; or are you (what I am loath to think) really a mischiefmaker, who is striving to sow the seeds of discord in this Isle of Peace? Let me hope, Mr. Zwadzki, that you have only been thoughtless in your utterances, and I will gladly shake hands with you. I sincerely pray that you may become endowed with a better understanding, and that you will assume in the future a more charitable and christian-like attitude, and not add to the already too numerous 'CRIMES OF THE PEN'."

My letter not appearing in the paper, I made inquiries and was told that it was in some unaccountable manner lost. A copy was promptly sent by me, and, vainly waiting a week for its publication, I demanded an explanation, and was told that the letter would have to be laid over for a few more days for lack of space. A month elapsed, when a business agent of the "Advertiser" called on me to inquire why I had withdrawn my card from the paper. Very frankly, I told him that I would not entertain future business relations with an organ which had slighted me so unwarrantedly. The agent went to his master, the British-hyphenated editor, for instructions and returned to me the next day with one of the blindest lies ever told. He said that the German Consul had requested the editor not to publish anything from either a German or a German-American.

Lie, the  
blindest  
ever told

I then tried two other publications and met

there also with failure. So much for the fairness of the American press in Honolulu.

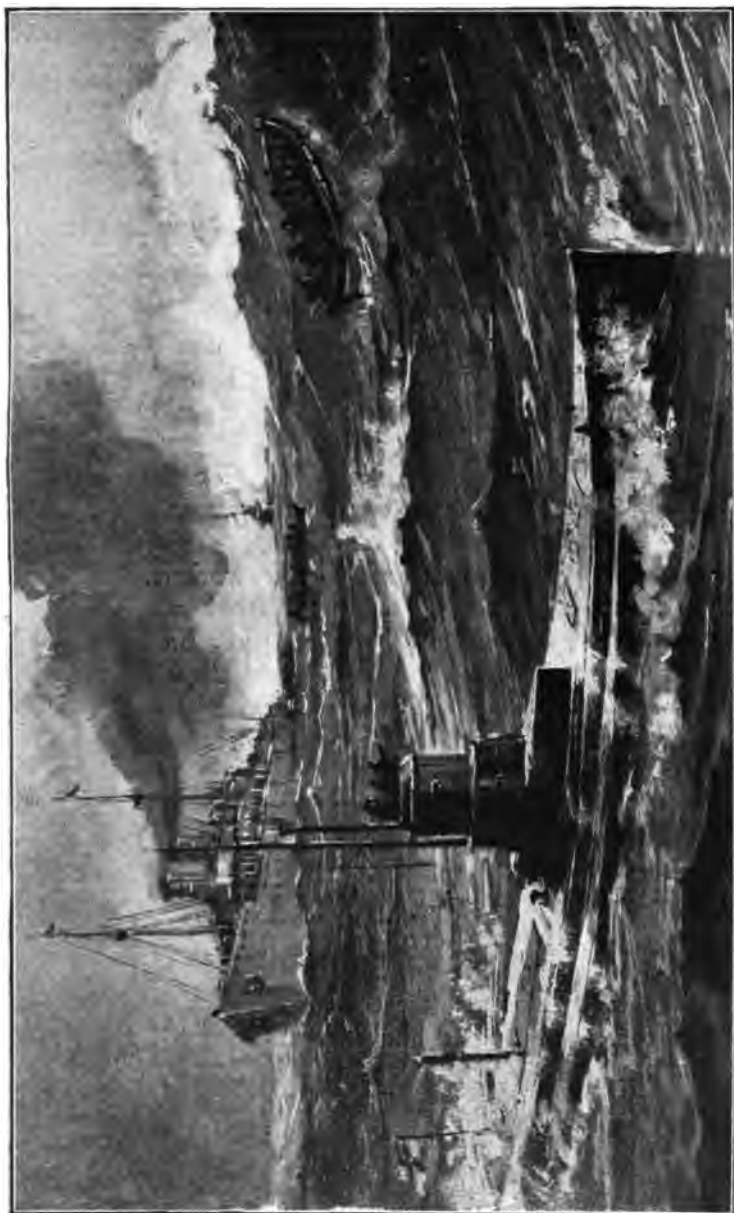
#### **The Press**

While the American press is filled with hysterical Jingoism, the German press has maintained its dignified reserve and its wonderful poise.

#### **Warning Americans Not to Travel on English Vessels**

Now to come back to President Wilson and current politics. On March 3 and March 9, two resolutions were introduced into Congress, which provided that American citizens should be warned not to travel on ships belonging to England and her Allies. As a precedent, reference was made to the Russian-Japanese War, at the commencement of which, Britain promptly issued manifestos, warning her subjects that they would travel on the ships of the belligerents at their own risk. The following official order was issued by the British Consul at Shanghai, China: "All subjects of the Crown are notified that the British Government will not undertake to be responsible for the safety of any of the British subjects leaving this port on a ship of either of the belligerent nations." The President at first invited full and free discussion of the matter, but quickly changed his mind. By trickery and gag-rule, only very little discussion was allowed and the bills were killed. From gleanings of what was done in Congress, from exchange of letters between the President and Senator Stone, and from public documents, the following stands out clearly: That there are coming to the United States, English, French, and Italian steamers, armed with four-inch and six-inch guns, and that these guns are

#### **Warning British not to travel on belligerent ships during Russo- Japanese War**



German Submarine After Torpedoing Two British Ammunition Carriers.



## THE HYMN OF THE LUSITANIA

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(Translated from the German by Edith  
Wharton.)

The swift sea sucks her death shriek under  
As the great ship reels and laps asunder;  
Crammed taffrail-high with her murderous  
freight

Like a straw on the tide she whirls to her fate.  
A warship, she, though she lacked its coat,  
And lustful for lives as none afloat.  
A warship, and one of the foe's best workers,  
Not penned with her rusting harbor shirkers.  
Now the Flanders guns lack their daily bread,  
And shipper and buyer are sick with dread;  
For neutral as Uncle Sam may be,  
Your surest neutral's the deep, green sea.  
Just one ship sunk with lives and shell  
And thousands of German graycoats—well!  
And for each of her graycoats, German hate  
Would have sunk ten ships with all their  
freight.

Yea, ten such ships are a paltry fine,  
For one good life in our fighting line.  
Let England ponder the crimson text:  
"Torpedo, strike and hurrah for the next!"

served by first-class naval gunners. These steamers carry arms and ammunition to Europe, and also such passengers as wish to go. But besides the ordinary passengers who pay their fare, such steamers hire two or three Americans, who, for high remuneration, travel on the ships as protectors and guardian angels—and it is now these guardian angels that practically all the present excitement is about.

Let us now go back to November 6, 1915. The Department of State then discussed what “armed for defense” might mean, and thereupon sent out on January 18, 1916, a note to all Powers, in which note it said that it seriously considered instructing its officials to treat such steamers as auxiliary cruisers. Thereupon the German government on February 8, 1916, gave notice that its submarines would attack and sink, without warning, all armed steamers, wherever encountered.

Armed  
Merchantmen

Quickly and effectively the Tories, the munition manufacturers and the British Ambassador went to work, then presto change, President Wilson flopped round entirely.

For a submarine to give warning to any armed ship would be suicidal, and being unable to know the innocent from the guilty, she cannot therefore run the risk of immediate destruction. For this reason alone, the United States should treat armed ships for what they really are—auxiliary cruisers.

I will now touch very briefly the Lusitania case. Who are those guilty of this terrible calamity? First, the shipowners, who knew that their vessel was laden to the decks with arms

The  
“Lusitania”

and ammunition, and who knew that submarines would lay for her. Next, the United States government, which did not take prompt action to prevent anyone from sailing on this doomed ship; and finally, the reckless passengers themselves, who disregarded the often repeated and earnest warnings, not only published by the German authorities, but also sent by the German authorities to each of these passengers individually. War is no funny business, and a warning given at such a time should not be trifled with.

The passenger list of the "Rotterdam," a Holland-American liner, showed on one of her recent trips, how 75 per cent of her first-class passengers were English subjects bound for New York and Canada. Why did they travel on a boat belonging to a neutral nation? Why should it be safe for Americans to travel on British boats, when the British, knowing it to be dangerous, very sensibly travel on other boats? If it is safe for Americans to travel on British boats, why not for British?

#### Submarines

Now place yourself in the position of a commander of a submarine who sights a ship, which he knows carries 5000 cases of munition on board, amounting to several million rounds of cartridges. These cartridges are to be delivered to the enemies of your country, so that they may kill and maim tens of thousands of your kith and kin, perhaps your brothers or uncles or sons or father. I ask you in the name of common sense, would you for a moment consider the fifteen hundred strangers on that ship? Would you let that ship go, even should you not have received orders from your superiors?

I know that you, like myself, would not hesitate a moment to take recourse to that greatest of all laws—the law of self-preservation.

In his recent address to the Reichstag, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg said on the submarine question as follows: "No fair-minded neutral, no matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international laws. No one has a right to ask us to permit our arms of defense to be wrested from our hands. We use them, and must use them. We respect legitimate rights of neutral trade and commerce, but we have a duty to perform; and this duty is our right—to use all means against this policy of starvation, which is a jeering insult not only to all laws of nations, but also to the plainest duties of humanity. We fight for our existence and for our future. For Germany and not for territory in a foreign country, are Germany's sons bleeding and dying on the battlefields. Every one among us knows this, and, knowing it, our hearts and nerves are made stronger than ever before. This moral force gives us the determination not only to weather the storm, but also to achieve final and complete victory."

But why make all this fuss about the submarine and overlook the other new and terrible weapon of modern warfare—the military airship with its death-and-destruction-dealing bombs and other missiles so often rained upon non-combatants in open towns and hamlets? If you have not studied this out, I will tell you! Because the airships of the Allies can

Airships

**Day of  
Prayer for  
Peace**

hold their own very fairly against those of the Teutons, but the German submarine is infinitely superior to theirs—that's why the hyphenated Britishers squeal; that's why the pro-British President of the United States squeals, and that's why the descendants of the Tories squeal.

While shortly after the declaration of war a day of prayer was set apart in our United States to invoke the Almighty to bring about a speedy peace, the Tories and munition makers increased their ungodly trade in murderous agents, so that they put out and are selling at the present date about one million dollars worth of munitions of war every day, including Sundays. Quite true, that the inconsistency in principle exists, that a neutral government may not furnish ships of war to the belligerents, but may allow its subjects to furnish guns and ammunition, which give to vessels their formidable character as ships of war. The permission to its subjects of furnishing arms and ammunition to belligerents is the *right* of neutral governments, not the *duty* of neutral governments to the belligerents. Neutrals may furnish or may not permit, as they choose.

**Export of  
Ammunition**

**ALMOST HALF A BILLION DOLLARS.**

This is the value of exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms shipped from the United States in the 21 months of the European war from August 1, 1914, to April 30, 1916. And the war is still going on.

Figures compiled by the Iron Age, and reprinted by the New York Journal of Commerce



Czar Ferdinand I, of Bulgaria.



show the various items comprising this huge figure to be divided as follows:

Cartridges, \$44,271,750; gunpowder, \$127,767,170; other explosives \$195,649,764; firearms \$22,473,934; and unloaded shrapnel and shells (estimated) \$100,000,000. The astonishing growth of this branch of our export trade, due to the war, exclusive of unloaded shrapnel and shells, has arisen from less than \$300,000 per month to approximately \$58,000,000 per month.

"The aggregate of exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms," continues the article, "is \$390,162,618, of which \$188,475,063, or nearly one-half, was shipped in the first four months of the current calendar year.

During the Spanish-American War the German government took particular pains to prevent the shipping of arms and ammunition to Cuba. In those days there was no wireless telegraphy. A steamer, laden with arms and ammunition had sailed from Hamburg. The German government immediately after the declaration of war, sent faster steamers after her and, overtaking her almost within sight of Cuba, brought her back to her home port. This is fully described by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor during President Taft's administration, and by the Hon. Andrew D. White, then United States Ambassador to Germany, in his autobiography, (1905) volume 2, page 167.

There is some curiosity as to the basis of the recent statement made by the Secretary of Commerce to the effect that our current ship-

Germany's attitude during Spanish-American War regarding exportation of arms and ammunition.



**Embargo on  
Export of  
Ammunition**

ments of war material constitute but 10 per cent of our exports. As a matter of fact, our exports of ammunition, explosives and firearms alone have amounted to about 15 per cent of our total shipments of merchandise of all classes, and when to this total are added such of our exports of iron and steel, automobiles, saddlery, harness, boots, shoes, clothing and food products as are strictly classified as war material, the absurdity of the secretary's statement is clearly apparent.

Why did we not immediately, after the outbreak of the war, place an embargo on the shipping of arms and ammunition to the European nations, and treat those belligerents as we are treating the warring factions of Mexico. §

Chas. R. Bryson, president of the Electro-Steel Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., says:

"We believe that the time is at hand when any individual who accepts a contract to further add to the horrible slaughter now going on in Europe, will do so to his own everlasting disgrace."

Mr. Bryson is right not only from the point of view of highest humanitarianism, but from every other point of view, practical, moral and legal.

**People's  
Money, with-  
out their  
Consent  
loaned to  
the Allies**

But, what is our Government doing? It permits and encourages American "Angels" to guard and conduct safely across the ocean to England many, many steamers laden with ammunition, destined to kill citizen-soldiers of

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§ Intervention in Mexico would have taken place long ago, if that could have been done without stopping the sale of ammunition, arms and other supplies of war to the Allies for their use against the Central Powers.

Germany. It also sees to it, that England and Russia receive all this ammunition without paying their own money for it at present. It permits, in clear violation of President Wilson's neutrality proclamation, that immensely large sums of American people's money are being lent to England and Russia. The people, whose money is thus being lent, are not asked for their consent. This is money placed by people into deposit banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and savings banks, whose directors invest their depositors' money in the war loans of the Allies, without consulting their depositors.

And, what is our Government, anyhow? Is it a government of the people and by the people for the people? Nothing of the kind! The people send monster petitions to the President and Congress, march in monster parades and hold monster mass-meetings, requesting embargo on ammunition, but not the slightest attention is paid to all this by His Majesty President Woodrow Wilson, who acts as if he were the autocratic ruler of the U. S. A., and not like what he really is, the first servant of a sovereign people. Of what use are petitions and demonstrations? We might as well petition a fence post!

Autocratic  
Ruler of  
U. S. A.

Petitions  
Disregarded

Before the war, Germany was one of the best customers of the United States. She purchased annually about 170 million dollars worth of cotton, 75 millions of copper, 60 millions of wheat, 40 millions of animal fats, 20 millions of mineral oils, and in all about 430 millions of dollars of American products, while we

Germany  
Good Customer  
of U. S. A.

bought from Germany merchandise to the extent of 180 million of dollars.

It will bring no permanent gain to this country to furnish the means for killing and maiming the men, and destroying the property of Europe, thus lessening and crippling our legitimate trade with Europe in times of peace. It will not secure victory for Britain and her Allies, nor enable them to shorten the war. I believe that there is no combination of powers, on the face of the earth, sufficient to crush the German Empire.

Submersible  
"Deutschland"

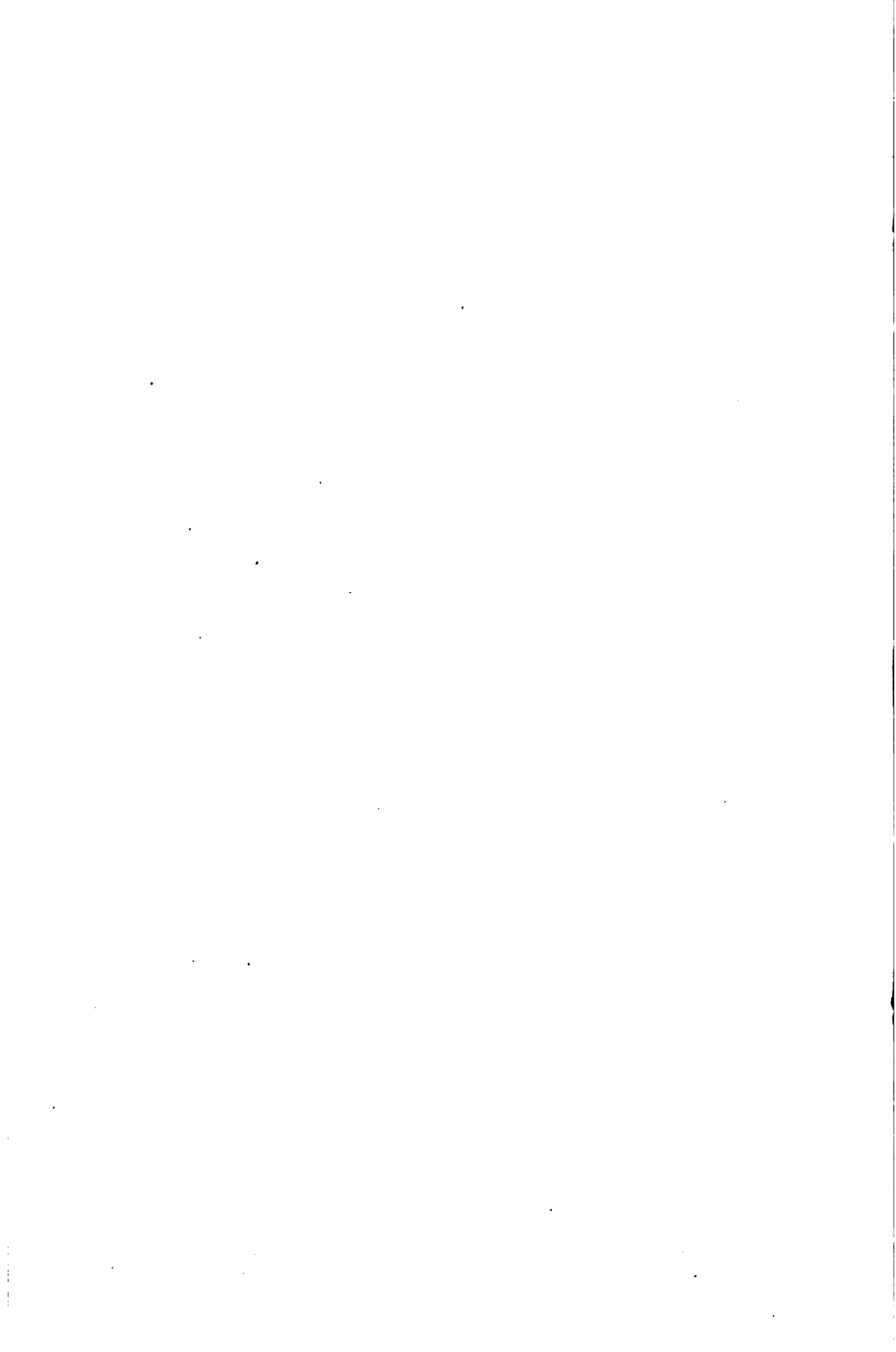
Regarding the arrival of the German submersible, little need be said here, as every man, woman and child, not only in the United States but all over the world, has already read or heard of this greatest achievement of German ingenuity. I give here but the text of a statement issued by her intrepid commander, Capt. Paul Koenig:

"The submarine 'Deutschland', which I have the honor to command, is the first of several submarines built to order of the Deutsche Ozean-Rhederei, in Bremen. She will be followed by the 'Bremen' shortly.

"We have brought a most valuable cargo of dyestuffs to our American friends—dyestuffs which have been so much needed for more than six months in America, and which the ruler of the sea has not allowed the great American Republic to import. While England will not allow anybody the same right on the ocean, because she rules the waves, we have, by means of this submarine, commenced to break this rule.

"Our boats will carry across the Atlantic the





mails and save them from British interruption.

"We trust the old friendly relationship with the United States, going back to the days of Washington, when it was Prussia that was the first to help America in its fight for freedom from British rule, will awaken afresh in your beautiful and powerful country.

"The house flag of the Deutsche Ozean-Rhederei is the old Bremen flag — red and white stripes, with the coat of arms of the town, and the key in the corner. The key is the sign that we have unlocked the gates which Britain tried to close against us and the trade of the world. The gates which we opened with the key will not be shut again. Open door to the trade of the world and freedom of the oceans and equal rights to all nations on the ocean will be guaranteed by Germany's victory in this struggle for her existence."

No sooner than recovered from their chagrin, caused by the trip of the "Deutschland" with her valuable cargo from Germany to America, thereby giving the world a practical demonstration of the futility of their blockade, England and her allies proclaimed a boycott against all American firms, who had business relations with the agents of that pioneer submarine trader.

**Boycott  
Against  
American  
Firms**

And this unparalleled effrontery has at last aroused the ire of Uncle Sam and has brought forcibly before him the peril of an all dominant England.

It is stated that somebody asked the intrepid captain of the blockade runner what his trip had taught him about the British blockade. Laugh-

ingly he replied: "There isn't any blockade. We've proved it."

"Lest we forget," and in order to draw your attention again to the venomous utterances of American newspaper editors, I present you with two samples of their press notices. These uncalled for remarks were published in the "Boston Transcript," and reprinted in the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin."

Press  
Editors

"The conferring of a pearl-studded medal upon Captain Koenig by Mayor Curley will resound through the pages of history as the most gracious act since the Kaiser decorated the murderer of the unavenged Americans who went to their death on the Lusitania."

"Boston is now threatened with a visit from the German submarine Bremen, though no one knows exactly where this peaceful merchantman will make its landfall. If it comes here, there will be enough people among us, undoubtedly, to lionize its officers and men, though others would prefer to see, and to welcome in a somewhat different way, the submarine which destroyed the Lusitania. It is evident that the German government is intending to continue the pleasing performance of sending these wolves of the sea in sheep's clothing to our shores for the purpose of keeping our government tangled up and sowing the seeds of discord."

American  
Clergy

Let us now analyze and dissect the American clergy, who proclaim so loudly and continuously that they are ordained, privileged and called by God to preach the mission of

good-will and love and moral righteousness.

Christian ministers of America have, most signally, failed to play the part of moral leadership. Why did they not raise their voices against the manufacture of things that kill, and are sold to men bent on killing? Why have they not called upon the President, the people, and especially on the greedy few who profit by their revolting traffic, and summoned them in the name of God, the Creator and Father of all men, that they return to Him with clean hands and hearts?

In the first year of the war, one-quarter of the ammunition used by the Allies was of American manufacture, and the German losses for that period are rated at 100,000 men per month or one million two hundred thousand men killed or wounded in that year. Three hundred thousand fine German boys and men killed or maimed by American bullets and shells! Think of this and cease howling about 150 American citizens killed by a German submarine, each one of which citizens had been emphatically warned of his impending danger.

German  
Soldiers  
Killed by  
American  
Bullets

The ghosts of those hundreds of thousands, whom our shrapnel has slain, will march for many a day through our land. When will this, our shame, come to an end? American soldiers killed in Mexico receive little attention in the press and their deaths remain unavenged.

American  
Soldiers  
Unavenged

Reminding you at last of the fact that the American Republic was born out of the tyranny of England, and that Germany is now fighting the same tyrannical foe which Washington

Prophecy



and his compatriots fought so successfully in 1775 and in 1812, I venture to make the prophecy, that in spite of President Wilson, in spite of Secretary Lansing, in spite of other friends of England in the Department of State, Germany will finally find a weak link in the chain of steel which enthralls her, and will bring England and her Allies to their knees!

The great result of the German victory will be "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS" TO ALL WHO TRAVERSE THE SEAS.

(Addendum follows on next page.)

## ADDENDUM.

*Pointing out the moral to this review.*

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

---

On the streets, in our offices, at the various places of amusement, on the cars, in the trains; in fact, wherever people meet and exchange opinions, we hear words spoken which express a desire or a hope that the dreadful European war may come to a speedy termination; provided, however, that Germany be humbled to the dust before that happy event takes place. In our homes, at tea parties, even at church, devout Christian ladies lift up their eyes piously to heaven and implore the Lord to send the dove of peace to stricken Europe—as soon as the Kaiser is put out of harm's way. But why do these otherwise good and sane people speak thus with a proviso attached to their prayers? Why is there a string to their peace desires? The answer to this you will find in the pages of our mischief-making press, which has for almost two years diligently sown countless seeds of suspicion, meanness, restlessness, distrust, and spite in the hearts of millions of our best citizens.

Can you really blame a German or German-American, embittered by the constant insults to which he is subjected daily, if he also piously invokes peace with a proviso, and prays: "Heavenly Father, send us peace, but not be-

fore Germany has twisted the tail of the British Lion, until his roars of agony will penetrate to the very depths of Hades; not before the Russian Bear has received such a clubbing, that he will be glad to get away and make tracks for the North Pole; not before the vile bunch of Italian Macaronis has been dumped into the crater of Vesuvius, together with their worthy offshoot, the contemptible little Rumanian Spaghetti."

Do you, dear reader, realize that there are two sides to this momentous question, as well as to all other questions? Do you realize at all how the other fellow feels, when he or his are constantly belittled, railed at, and insulted? If you do, just open your hearts again to your former friends, close your eyes when you see the flaring headlines of our yellow journals, and plug your ears when hateful utterances are made.

If I have succeeded in making it clear that we of German blood have, just like yourselves, hearts, minds, and souls, and can love, feel, think, and pray, my aim has been attained. Then you will be able to glean from this little volume a salutary lesson. The result will be that mutual respect for one another will soon supplant bitterness and fraternal strife.

Why should we members of the same communities, workers in the same fields, reapers of the same harvests, bear ill-will, when the actual combatants in the trenches exhibit an entirely different and a far nobler attitude? Their sentiment is aptly worded in Bruno Frank's

beautiful poem, "In the Trenches." A translation from the German reads as follows:

Where men stand closest to their fate,  
Prepared for every sudden chance  
And fronting death with level glance,  
There is no scorn nor hate.

Not hate but destiny demands  
The death-toll; and the men who slay  
Each other blamelessly today,  
Tomorrow may clasp hands.

END OF PART I

## TO THE MEN OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND"

(Written for "The Irish World.")

By Joanna Bornsen.

Men of valor, strong and fearless,  
Men of action, bold and free  
All the world acclaims you peerless  
Sailors of the under-sea.

Speeding in your U-Boat wonder,  
Tossed by mighty waves on high;  
In a moment diving under  
When the enemy draws nigh.

Underneath the ocean gliding  
Like a creature of the deep,  
Where the foe's proud dreadnaughts riding  
Watchfully their vigil keep.

Miracle of German science,  
Triumph of efficiency.  
Genius, courage, firm reliance  
Wrought this marvel of the sea.

Gallant Captain, gallant seamen,  
Noble band of engineers,  
Brave, unconquerable freemen,  
Blue-eyed sons of Northern spheres.

Mariners of dauntless daring  
Born to rule and to command,  
Men of spirit undespairing,  
Scions of a hero land.

We salute you, we applaud you,  
Every heart thrills at your name,  
Friends and foes unite to laud you  
For the deed that won you fame.  
Washington, D. C.

## PART II

### STATISTICS

---

#### COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT

Territory of Allied Powers,  
31,332,000 square miles.

Territory of Central Powers,  
1,245,000 square miles.

Superiority of Allies over Central Powers in  
area more than 25 to 1.

---

#### PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

Population of territory of Allied Powers,  
846,000,000.

Population of territory of Central Powers,  
177,000,000.

Superiority of Allies over Central Powers in  
population nearly 5 to 1.

---

#### THE NATIONS AT WAR

##### The Entente Allies

Britain  
France  
Russia  
Italy  
San Marino  
Japan  
Belgium  
Serbia  
Montenegro  
Portugal  
Rumania

##### The Central Powers

Germany  
Austria-Hungary  
Bulgaria  
Turkey

## THE WAR OF RACES

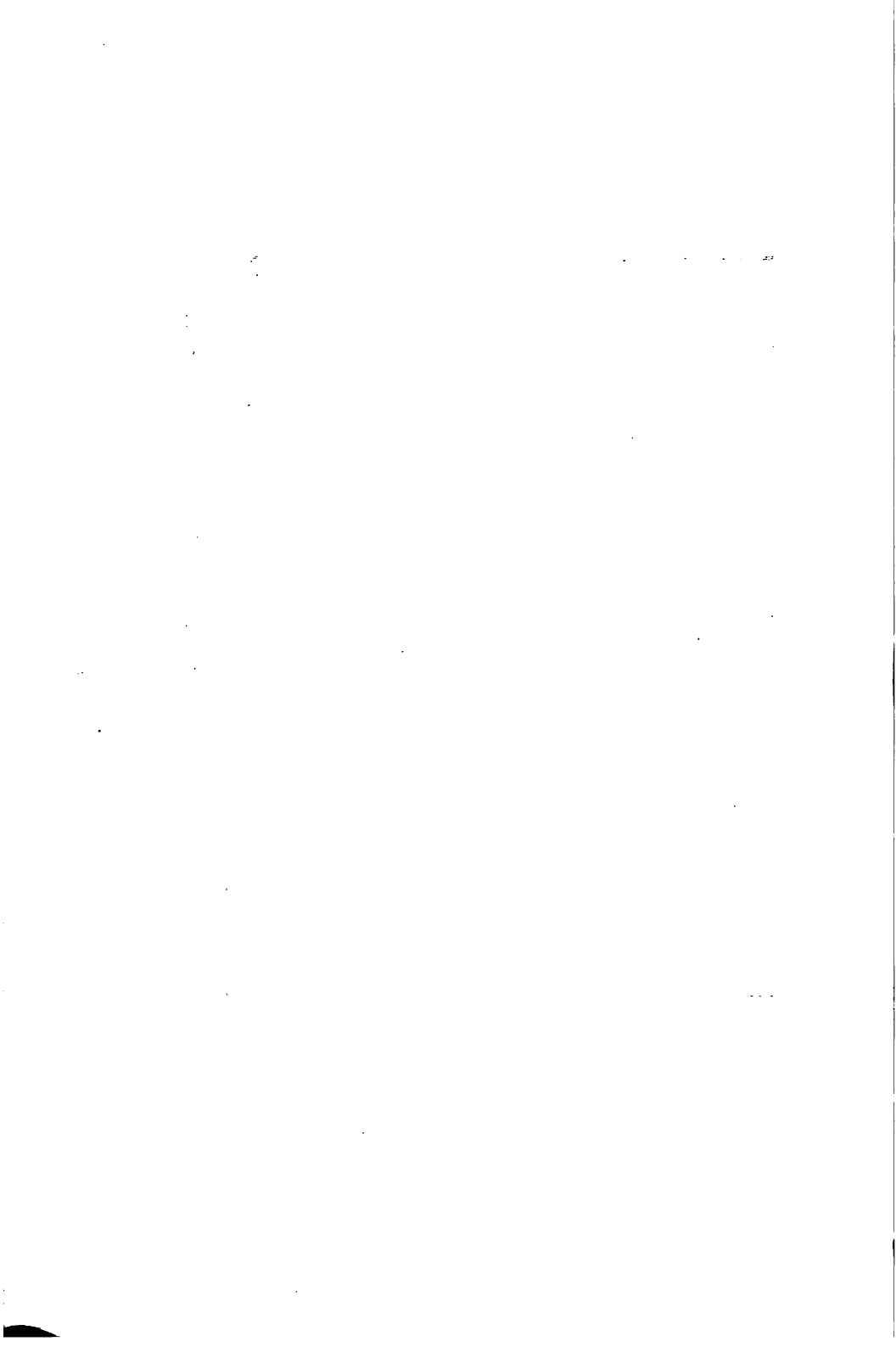
The chief races taking part in the Great War  
are:

Afridis	Kurds
Albanians	Lithuanians
Algerians	Magyars
Annamites	Mahrattas
Armenians	Malagasy
Arabs	Maoris
Austrians	Montenegrins
Bantus	Mongols
Belgians	Pathans
Boers	Persians
British	Poles
Bulgars	Portuguese
Circassians	Rumanians
Croatians	Russians
Czechs	Ruthenians
Egyptians	Senegalese
Finns	Serbs
French	Sikhs
Garhwalis	Slovaks
Georgians	Slovenes
Germans	Syrians
Gurkhas	Tartars
Italians	Tonkinese
Japanese	Turks
Jews	West Indians



German Uhians Beating Back Attacking English and Scotch.





## THE DAILY COST

The leading belligerents are now spending money at the following rates per diem:

Britain .....	\$30,000,000
Germany .....	22,000,000
France .....	15,500,000
Russia .....	16,000,000
Austria .....	12,000,000
Italy .....	8,000,000
Turkey .....	1,500,000
Bulgaria .....	1,500,000
Belgium .....	1,500,000
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$108,000,000

---

## PRISONERS OF WAR

Central Powers claim 2,876,000 prisoners in  
two years' warfare.

Allies claim 1,421,000 prisoners in two years'  
warfare.

## WAR CHRONICLE (on land)

*A brief summary of events within the first  
two years.*

---

### THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

August 3, 1914—Germans enter Belgium.

August 7—Germans take Liege.

August 23-25—French defeated at Charleroi  
and British at Mons.

September 6-10—Germans checked on the  
Marne.

September 14-28—Germans entrench on the  
Aisne.

October 9—Germans take Antwerp.

March 10-14, 1915—British attack at Neuve  
Chapelle without results.

April 22-May 9—Germans attack at Ypres  
but gain little ground.

May 9-14—French and British attack in Artois  
but gain no ground.

September 25-27—British attack at Loos and  
French in Champagne, but gain little  
ground.

February 21, 1916—Germans begin attack  
upon Verdun that still continues.

July 1—French and British begin attack on the  
Somme that still continues.

---

### THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

August 26-31, 1914—Russians defeated at  
Tannenberg, East Prussia; limit of Rus-  
sian advance westward into Germany.



Hungarian Sharpshooters Drive a Party of Marauding Russians from a Carpathian Village.



May 1, 1915—Russians driven back from Dunajec River, Galicia; limit of Russian advance westward into Austria.

August 5, 1915—Germans take Warsaw, capital of Poland.

September 16-19, 1915—Germans take Pinsk and Vilna; limit of German advance eastward into Russia.

June 1, 1916—Russian drive begins.

June 17, 1916—Russians take Czernovitz, capital of Bukovina.

Since—Russian drive checked.

---

### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

May 23, 1915—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 15, 1916—Austrians advance from Trentino and drive back Italians.

June 20, 1916—Italians force Austrians back toward Trentino.

Since—Italian advance checked.

---

### THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN

July 28, 1914—Austria declares war upon Serbia.

August 23, 1914—First Austrian invasion repulsed.

December 10, 1914—Second Austrian invasion repulsed.

September 20, 1915—Bulgaria mobilizes.

September 23, 1915—Greece mobilizes.

October 5, 1915—French and British troops land at Salonica.

October 8, 1915—Austrians take Belgrade.  
November 5, 1915—Bulgars take Nish.  
November 30, 1915—Conquest of Serbia completed.  
January 14, 1916—Austrians enter Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.  
August 28, 1916—Rumania, selling herself to the highest bidder, enters campaign on the side of the Allies.  
September 7, 1916—20,000 Rumanians surrender to Teuton and Bulgarian forces, who capture the great Rumanian fortress Turtukai. Total loss of Rumanians in dead, wounded and captured, 80,000 men.

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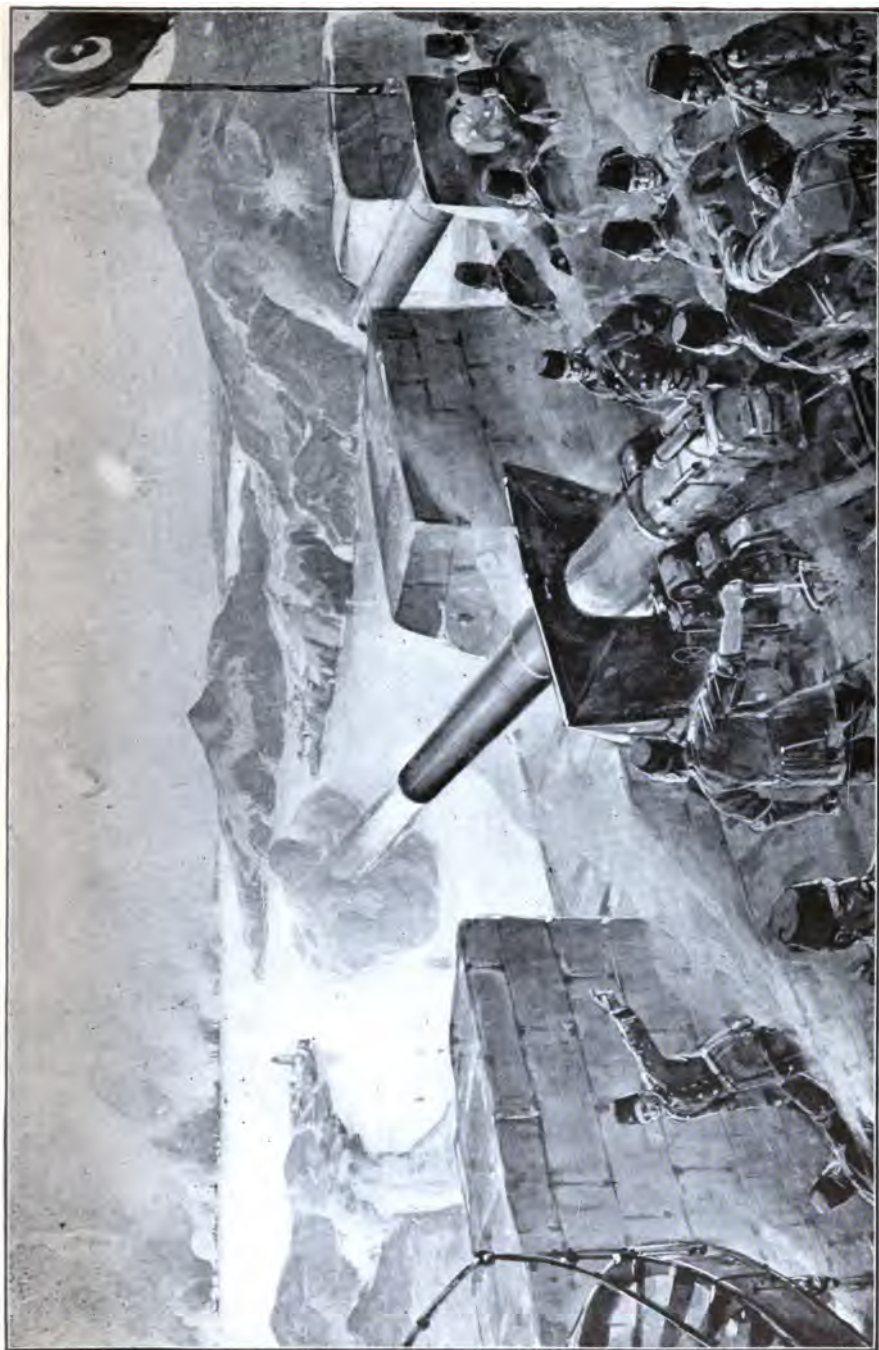
### THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

February 19, 1915—British warships shell Turkish forts.  
March 18, 1915—Two British battleships, one French battleship, several large armored cruisers, and a number of smaller warships lost in Dardanelles; fleet withdrawn.  
April 25, 1915—Australasian troops landed on Gallipoli.  
August 6, 1915—Second landing made at Sulva, Gallipoli.  
December 19, 1915—Troops withdrawn from Gallipoli.

---

### THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN

November, 1914—British take Basra, near head of Persian Gulf.



**Krupp Guns, at the Dardanelles, Manned by Turks, Drive Back Combined English and French Fleet, Sinking a Number of Battleships.**





January, 1915—Expedition starts up Tigris.  
 November 22, 1915—British advance checked  
 at Ctesiphon, 18 miles below Bagdad.  
 December 3, 1915—British expedition retires  
 to Kut-el-Amara and is there besieged.  
 April 29, 1916—British expedition surrenders  
 at Kut-el-Amara.  
 Later—Continued British reverses.

---

## THE CAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN

February 15, 1916—Russians take Erzerum.  
 April 18, 1916—Russians take Trebizond.  
 July 26, 1916—Russians take Erzingan.  
 August, 1916—Turks drive back Russians on  
 all fronts.  
 August 7 and 8, 1916—Turks won great vic-  
 tory over Russians, and occupied the  
 fortified towns of Bitles and Mash, there-  
 by seriously menacing both the Russian  
 advance into Armenia, and the position  
 of the Allies in Persia.

---

## BATTLE FRONTS

<i>In Europe</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Western .....	590
Eastern .....	785
Italian .....	300
Balkan .....	110
In Asia (intermittent) .....	750
Africa (intermittent) .....	300
Total .....	2,835

## THE WAR ON THE SEAS

August 5, 1914—British fleet, under Beatty, sinks three German cruisers in the Bight of Helgoland.

August 8, 1914—Battle between German mine-layer "Koenigin Louise" and British auxiliary cruiser "Amphion." Both sank.

November 1, 1914—German squadron, under von Spee, defeats British squadron, under Cradock, off Coronel, Chile, sinking the armored cruisers "Good Hope" and "Monmouth."

December 8, 1914—Re-enforced by Japanese, the combined enemy fleets, under the command of Sturdee, destroyed von Spee's little squadron near Falkland Island.

January 24, 1915—Battle of Dogger Bank. Germans lose battle-cruiser "Bluecher," the English losing one battle cruiser. Several British torpedo boats were severely damaged. Enemy broke off the fight, in fear of the approaching U boats.

February 7, 1915—Germans declare a war zone around British Isles, in retaliation for blockade established by Allies.

March 11, 1915—British Order-in-Council, in direct violation of all international rules, and against the laws of humanity, establishes cordon control, to shut off all goods (contraband or non-contraband) going to or from Germany.

May 7, 1915—"Lusitania" sunk.



Humanity Shown by German Submarine Sailors (distributing bread to crew of their victim).



May 4, 1916—Germany agrees not to sink liners without warning.

May 31, 1916—Greatest naval battle of history fought off Jutland. The German Navy gained a decided advantage over the numerically vastly superior British sea forces, and thereby destroys England's much vaunted naval prestige.

June 5, 1916—England renounces the "Declaration of London."

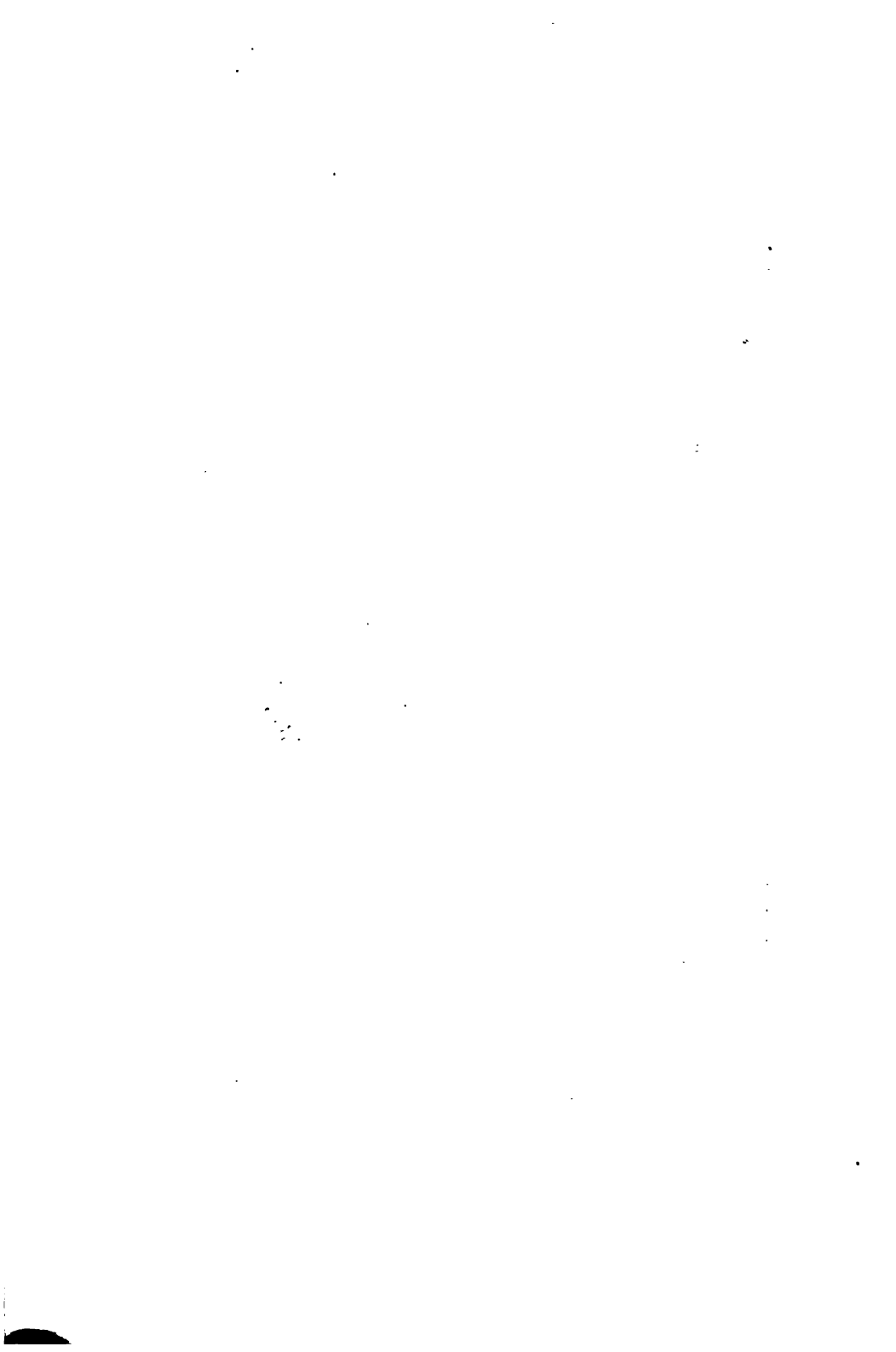
## THE SUBMARINE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

- August 9, 1914—British cruiser "Birmingham" sank German Submarine U-15.
- September 6, 1914—German submarine sank the British cruiser "Pathfinder."
- September 22, 1914—U-9, Captain Weddigen commanding, sank the three large armored British cruisers "Cressy," "Hogue" and "Aboukir" (each of 12,000 tons).
- Somewhat later—German U boats sank the protected British cruisers "Hawke" and "Hermes," and the British gunboat "Niger."
- November, 1914—British submarine sank the German light cruiser "Hela."
- January 1, 1915—German submarine sank British battleship "Formidable" (15,000 tons).
- February 19, 1915—German submarine, in the Channel, sank English transport with 2000 men on board.
- February 22, 1915—German U boat sank English transport No. 192.
- February 24, 1915—Near Beachy Head, U boat or mine destroyed English transport; loss 1800 lives.
- Early in 1915—Two British submarines were destroyed, while the Germans lost the U-18, which was rammed by a British patrol vessel, and another U boat, which was sunk by gunfire.
- March 11, 1915—English auxiliary cruiser "Bayamo" sunk by U boat or mine.



**Destruction of British Cruiser "Hampshire," which carried  
Lord Kitchener to his watery grave.**





May 4, 1915—English submarine sunk by German seaplane.

The only feat worth mentioning of British submarine warfare is that of the B-11, which passed under five rows of mines in the Dardanelles, and sank the old type Turkish battleship "Messudieh."

Austrian submarines, like the German, proved vastly superior to those of Britain and her Allies.

## GERMAN SEA-ROVERS

Many of the light German cruisers and converted merchant vessels pursued a very successful career of commerce destroying. The most spectacular was that of the "Emden," Captain von Mueller commanding. She started on her career September 10, 1914, in the Bay of Bengal, and was for two months the terror of the Indian Ocean, though closely pursued all the time by numerous English, Australian, Russian, French and Japanese warships of every description. She destroyed ten million dollars' worth of shipping; entered the port of Penang in disguise in broad daylight, sank a light Russian cruiser of nearly her own size and a French destroyer, and escaped practically unscathed; wrecked several signal stations and supply depots, and was finally driven ashore and shot to pieces by the large cruiser "Sydney" of the Australian colonial forces.

The second in command of the "Emden," Lieutenant von Muecke, who was left behind on Cocos Island with a handful of men, seized the schooner "Ayesha," and after an eight weeks' adventurous cruise, landed at Hodeida, Arabia. Here commenced their perilous journey, which defies description. Losing over half of their men in encounters with hostile Arabs, the remainder of that gallant band finally arrived, utterly exhausted, at Constantinople.

The "Koenigsberg," "Karlsruhe" and "Dresden" had somewhat similar careers, which will be inscribed with large letters in the "Glory Pages" of history.

The "Moeve" alone, after a splendid record, and breaking the English blockade twice, bears the distinction of being the only one of the German commerce destroyers to get back into home waters safely, arriving March 15, 1916.

It was the "Moeve" that captured the British steamer "Appam," which arrived with a prize crew on board, February 1, 1916, at Hampton Roads, having safely traversed the Atlantic Ocean.

Space does not permit me to go into further details about the daring deeds of the heroic men of these small, but swift German cruisers, which roamed the oceans, demoralizing the commerce of her enemies. Singly, their commanders would select their field of operations, knowing well that, hounded by the powerful fleets of the various opposing nations, they would, sooner or later, have to face certain destruction. The daring deeds of the gallant sailors and gentlemanly officers of these ships will forever adorn the annals of history. They will stand out boldly in contrast with those of the British, who, in cold blood, brutally murdered the crew of a sunken submarine ("Baralong" atrocity)†, who, in defiance of inter-

---

† According to testimony given, the submarine fired at the "Nicosian," when the "Baralong" appeared displaying the American flag, and sunk the German submarine. When the captain and four men of the submarine attempted to climb aboard the "Nicosian" they were killed while battling in the water for their lives.

The affidavits were signed by James G. Curran, Chicago; Edward Clark, Detroit; B. Emerson Palen, New York, and Chas. D. Hightower, and R. H. Crosby of Crystal City, Texas. They declare that the incident occurred forty miles from Lundy on August 19th, while the "Nicosian" was on her way to Liverpool. (Similar reports have been given by an American vet-

national law, entered a neutral (Chilean) port and there destroyed the crippled and helpless little "Dresden," who sank in neutral Spanish waters, the auxiliary cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," who sank the Lloyd steamer "Gneisenau" in the harbor of Antwerp, and who foully murdered Captain Weddigen (of the U-9) and his brave men.

---

erinary surgeon who had been aboard the "Nicosian" at that time.)

AND, with this evidence confronting them, the English, since they have come in conflict with the Teutons, and have been humiliated by them, still have the colossal effrontery to call the Germans, who are recognized to stand on the very highest pinnacle of civilization—~~Barbarians~~.

The English, before the war, would grudgingly admit that their German kinamen made good soldiers, but would look with haughty contempt upon the German sailor lads.

During the present conflict, the gallant German "Blue Jackets" have shown their mettle. They have demonstrated to the world that they are not only equal, but superior to the former alleged "Lords of the Seas."

After the war is over, and the ghastly wounds are healed, British sailor boys, in calm blood, will recognize this fact, and will treat with respect those who they were apt to look upon with disdain, before they met them in deadly conflict.

Not only British tars or those of the Allies, but the whole world will not fail to give to the German sailors unstinted and well-merited praise for their unparalleled bravery, skill, chivalry, deeds of daring, and sportsmanlike conduct.

## END OF PART II

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the community. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's services. The strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of maintaining and enhancing the health, participation and security of older people. The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including: to improve the health and well-being of older people; to increase the participation of older people in society; and to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions that need to be taken to achieve these objectives. These include: to improve the health and well-being of older people by providing access to health and social care services; to increase the participation of older people in society by providing opportunities for social and recreational activities; and to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible by providing support and services to help them to do so.

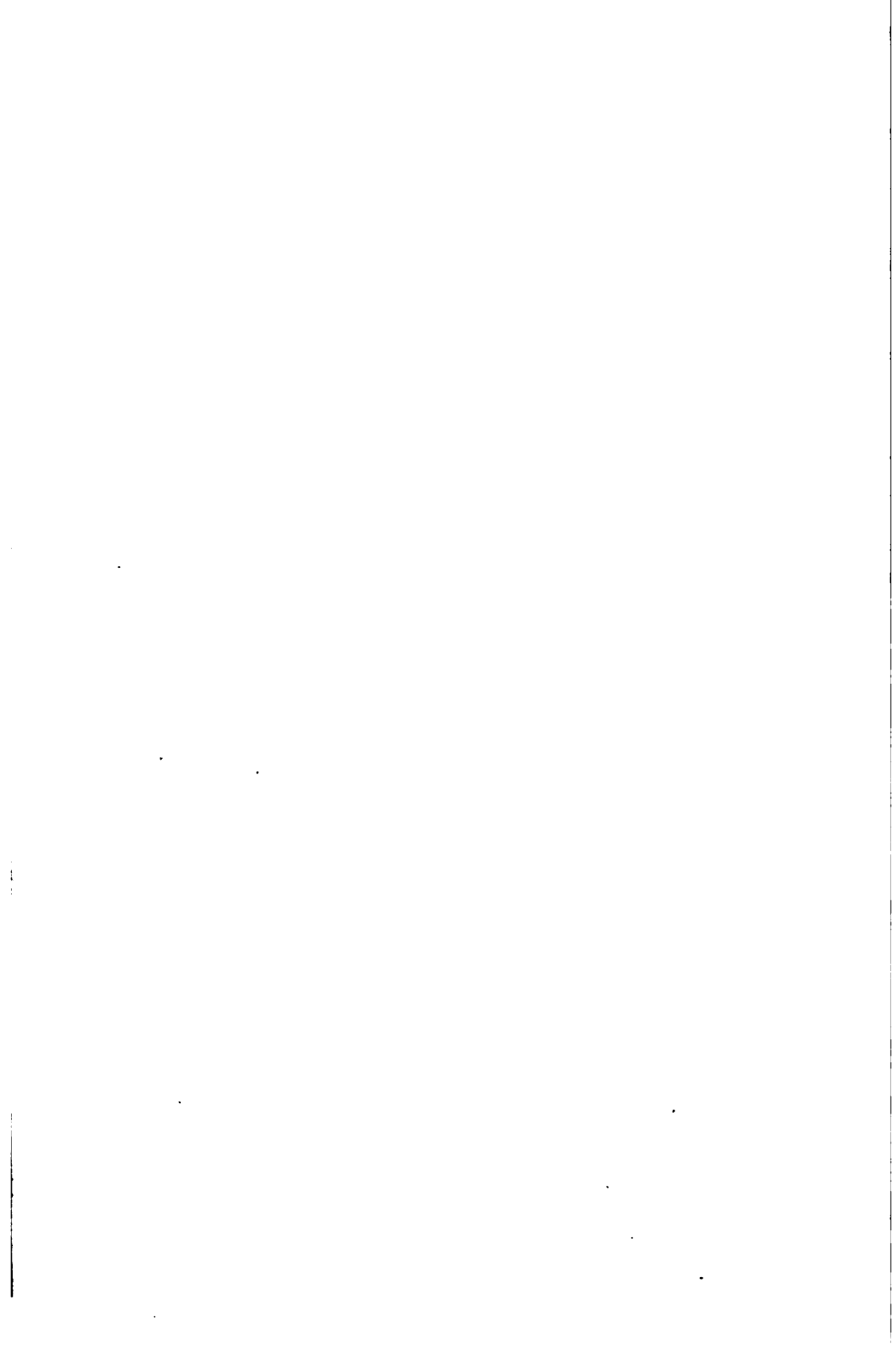
The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators that will be used to measure progress towards these objectives. These include: the number of older people who are healthy and active; the number of older people who are participating in social and recreational activities; and the number of older people who are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

The strategy also sets out a number of key challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve these objectives. These include: the need to improve the health and well-being of older people; the need to increase the participation of older people in society; and the need to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions that need to be taken to address these challenges. These include: to improve the health and well-being of older people by providing access to health and social care services; to increase the participation of older people in society by providing opportunities for social and recreational activities; and to ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible by providing support and services to help them to do so.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators that will be used to measure progress towards these objectives. These include: the number of older people who are healthy and active; the number of older people who are participating in social and recreational activities; and the number of older people who are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.









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